The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,038.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on THURSDAY, the 31st January 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, on TUESDAY, the 29th January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£32	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
EUROPA	2,277	424	February	16
ITALIA	2,245	424	March	16
OLYMPIA	2,050	414		30
INDIA	2,289	500	April	13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H P nominal, Captain F. Tregarthen, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darwin, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. THESSALY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th Jan.
—	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D Gaby	11th do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A Parish	25th do
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A Coleman	11th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	W B Andrews	18th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.
FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.
TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 29TH JANUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back......Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE
OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.		Credit.	
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1	8	Re. 1	12
,, ,,	,, doz packs	17	0	19	0
,, ,, gilt edged	,, pack	1	12	2	0
,, ,, ,,	,, doz. packs	20	0	22	8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.).
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, up on the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1878.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MR. JOHN BATSON,
IN HIS WELL-KNOWN IMPERSONATION OF
PRINCE PAUL,
IN OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE,
THE GRAND DUCHESS.

THE GRAND DUCHESS .... MISS ELOIA MAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

☞ Special Tram Cars pass the Theatre for Byculla and Colaba after the performance is over.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MADAME TASCA
HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,
MR. FAIRCLOUGH,
WILL APPEAR,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
ON
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 2ND OF FEB.,
IN SHAKESPEARE'S GRAND TRAGEDY OF
OTHELLO.

OTHELLO ..... MR. FAIRCLOUGH.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS.—WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN at COLOGNE (Prussia), the representation of respectable Indian Mercantile Firms. References of the highest order can be given. Apply to H.S., at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy HOUSE in Rampart Row, with a spacious Ground Floor. Rent Rs. 1,000. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, next door to the National Bank, and at present in the occupation of Messrs GEORGE LOCKHART & Co. Each Floor will be let separately if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE near the New Law Courts, suitable for Barristers' Chambers. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on the DeLisle Road, Byculla, at present in the occupation of G. R. PURVIS, Esq. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 15th February, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, on the westerly side, at present in the occupation of P. ANAITASIADES, Esq. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE Perenit & fils..Qts. per doz	Rs. 43
CHAMPAGNE Perenit & fils..Pts. 2 doz.	Rs. 45
CLARET Cissac Medoc Qts. per doz.	Rs. 15
SHERRY, J. and C. White's, white seal...Qts. per doz.	Rs. 26
GINGER ALE, Cantrell & Cochrane's ...Qts. per doz.	Rs. 4

STIRLING, BALD & Co.
2, Dean Lane.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK and DHUNJEEBHOY SORABJEE SUNTOOK respectively of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted and agreed to sell to DWARKANATH NARRONJEE WASSODEW, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, or interest to the said property, by way of gift, sale, lease, inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to notify the same to the Undersigned within 14 days from date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, or claims, which will be treated as waived and abandoned.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax Ground, situate at Bombay, outside the Fort, in Trinity Street, wit in the Registration Sub-District of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 85 square yards, or a little, more, or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 240, in the name of the late Sorabjee Dady Suntook, with the dwelling house, or chawl, or range of buildings, standing and erected thereon, fronting towards the east of the said Trinity Street, assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under No. 40, and bounded on the west by the said Trinity Street, on the east by the property of Burjorjee Shroff, on the south by a public passage, over which the property under description has a right of easement, and on the north by a sweeper's passage exclusively belonging to the property now under description, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Shapurjee Muncherjee, and are now in the occupation of Lalljee Damjee, tenants of the said Suntookjee Sorabjee and Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee.—Dated Bombay this 26th day of January 1878.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

ATMARAM SAGOON AND COMPANY,
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS. TERMS—CASH.

	With Postage. Rs.	a.
The Bird World, described with Pen and Pencil by W. H. Davenport Adams, illustrated, 1878, Rs. 6....Rs.	6	12
The Trial of Theism ; by G. J. Holyoake, Rs. 2-4	2	8
Topinard's Anthropology, translated by R T H Bartley, M D., 1878, Rs. 4-4	4	10
Biology ; by Dr C Letourneau, translated by W Maccall, 1878, Rs. 3-8	3	14
Science Conferences, South Kensington Museum, Rs 3-8	3	14
Scott's Fore Gleams of Christianity, Rs. 3-8	3	12
Daily news Correspondence of the War between Russia and Turkey, 1878, Rs. 6	6	8
Coralie, or The Wreck of the Sybille ; by C H Eden, Rs. 2-12	3	0
Well Spent Lives ; by H. Edmonds, 1878, Rs 2-12	3	0
Eliot's Daniel Deronda, complete in one volume, Rs. 3-12	4	0
Student's Manual of Venereal Diseases ; by Hill and Cooper, Rs 1-8	1	10
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife, 1877, Re. 1-4	1	6
Roberts' Theory and Practice of Medicine, 3rd Edition, 2 vols, Rs. 11	12	0
Smith's Chairman and Speaker's Guide, Re 1-4	1	6
Eden's China Historical and Descriptive, with an appendix on Corea, 1878, Rs. 2-12, illustrated	3	0
Judy's Illustrated Almanac for 1878, Rs. 0-4	0	6

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.,
BOOKSELLER, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

BIRD'S EYE! BIRD'S EYE!!
JUST LANDED A FRESH SHIPMENT
OF
WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S EYE.
FRESH SHIPMENT OF THIS
CHARMING BIRD'S EYE
ALSO JUST TO HAND.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK"
MIXTURE,
THE MOST DELICIOUS SMOKING MIXTURE OUT,
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIAN HONEY DEW.

Recommended to those who enjoy a pleasant full-flavoured smoke,

"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN SHAG."

Highly recommended, possessing within itself the delicate aroma of Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of Virginia.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AVALON,
FROM THE DEVON VINTAGE CO.

MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE PRECISELY AS CHAMPAGNE IS MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE GRAPE.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have the honour to bring before the public of India, the above exquisite, pure, and refreshing Sparkling Wine, the merits of which need only be tested to be richly appreciated. As introducers of the article, we take pleasure in giving a short sketch of its character and merits.

SPARKLING AVALON is the invaluable result of a DISCOVERY ARRIVED AT AFTER PROLONGED AND COSTLY INVESTIGATION under which all the fine natural merits of one of the finest fruits in the world are brought to perfection.

It is subsequently treated through all its stages precisely as the finest Champagnes of EPERNAY and RHEIMS, and to effect this, skilled FRENCH CELLARERS are employed in its production.

It is perfectly pure, of a delicate amber in colour, exhilarating in a just degree, and is distinguished by brilliancy, good body, fine bouquet, and all the best merits of a FINE SPARKLING WINE.

Like Champagnes and Moselles, it will continue to improve, though kept for years, and its discovery at once meets a long-felt want, in supplying a fine NATURAL SPARKLING WINE, acceptable alike to the palate of the Connoisseur, to the taste of the robust in health, or of the most delicate invalid, and to the wants of every European in India or other hot climates.

Quarts per dozen, Cash..........Rs. 18
Pints do. do. ....Rs. 10

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VALENTINES ! VALENTINES ! VALENTINES !

A CHOICE assortment of really artistic Valentines, just received by S. ROSE & Co., Bombay, including the following patterns—Cash prices :—

Sprays of Roses, Forget-me-Nots, &c., with felicitations in a panel on light grounds. As 2.

Flowers in Natural Colours, with appropriate words, on light grounds. As. 4.

Flowers and Birds on coloured grounds, with appropriate words. As. 4.

Artistic Groupings of Flowers surrounding verses with various tinted grounds. As. 6.

Light Ground, Heartsease, Violets, &c., &c, with wishes at foot. As. 6.

Chromolithographed flowers, surrounding verses with gold and silver backgrounds on card with embossed edges. As. 6.

Beautiful Bouquets and sprays of flowers, on tinted backgrounds, on card with embossed edging. As. 8.

Lace Paper Valentines with picture on front page, inside verses, a variety of elegant designs, each As. 12 and Re. 1.

Rice Paper, with lace edgings, with designs of flowers, birds, banners, hearts, &c., worked in satin and mother-o'-pearl, on white and black backgrounds, with appropriate words. (These are of a very light texture and suitable for posting to friends abroad.) Re. 1 0.

Double Satchets, outside open trellis work of white enamel and gold, with a medallion in centre showing a background of satin, inside floral clusters and suitable mottoes hinged with satin and having satin edges. Re. 1-8.

Box containing satin bow and imitation locket with Valentine card. Rs 2-0.

Double Satchet, outside designs of landscape with figures, on satin with satin hinges and edging, inside bouquet of flowers with suitable verses. Rs. 2-0.

Double Satchet, cover enamelled, card printed in silver, blue and gold, with appropriate words on ribbon, satin hinges and satin edging, inside two pictures, with appropriate words. Rs. 2-4.

Double Satchet of novel design, opening lengthways, covers of honeycomb relief, with floral print on satin, medallion in centre, crimped satin edges, inside floral design and verses, hinged with satin. Rs. 2-8.

Double Satchet, covers gold relief with flowers painted on satin medallion, with crimped satin edges and satin hinges, inside pictures with appropriate words. Rs. 3-0.

Double Satchet, unique cover gold relief, exquisitely painted bouquet upon satin in an oval medallion and satin borders, inside love lyrics with appropriate pictures, each in a box. Rs. 4-0.

An Elegant Double Satchet with delicate open work covers, embossed in gold relief with bouquets of flowers and suitable words, inside silver relief surrounding, picture with words, and verse in gold letters, each in Box. Rs. 5-0.

All the Satchets are beautifully perfumed.

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Plain Card with colored pictures and words. As. 4.

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Lace Paper with colored emblematic flowers changing into colored picture. As 12.

Lace Paper with colored emblematic designs. Re. 1-4.

LOVE TOKENS AND OFFERING OF AFFECTION.

LADIES' WORK BOXES, COMPANIONS, RETICULES, WORK CASKETS, HAND BAGS, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, SCENT BOTTLES, &c.

THE "BEATRICE" WORK BOX WRITING DESK — The advantage possessed by this Work Box Writing Case over most other patterns is, that when first opened, it presents a perfect work box, and it is not until a spring is touched, which allows the front to fall, and the flap inlaid is opened, that the completely arranged Stationery Case is disclosed to view. In leather, lined with quilted silk, and fitted with stationery and cutlery. Rs. 26.

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Russia leather, expanding Gussets, with gilt lines and gilt Frames, lined with watered silk, with Russia handles, and conta[illegible] Stretcher. Rs. 16. [illegible] but of superior finish, and with gilt [illegible]

[illegible] HIEF, AND SCENT [illegible] BINED.

[illegible] cent Bottles, with gilt tops [illegible] d with locks. [illegible] watered silk, twisted leather ha[illegible] gilt lines, lined with white Russ[illegible] Rs 55. water[illegible] neat gilt lines, lined with Best rolled [illegible] handle, gilt mounts. Rs. 70. best satin, [illegible]

LAD[illegible] S AND BELTS.

A variety of nov[illegible] lvet and in leather, with oxydised silver mou[illegible] to Rs. 30.

[illegible] S.

Housewives, fitted with [illegible] d needles, from Rs. 2. Scissors, Thimbles, T[illegible] s, [illegible] dkins, Crochet Hooks, and all fittings [illegible] to Work Boxes and Writing Desks.

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For two bottles, in French M[illegible] h silvered lines and mounts. Rs 12-8.

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In this newly Registered Case a variety of uses are found within a small compass Within a twelve-inch Case will be found a full supply of Stationery, compartments containing Cutlery, &c., a well-lined Tray for Jewellery, three Velvet-lined Drawers for Cash and Papers, a Pen-tray and Inkstand, a Scribbling Diary, and a Blotting Book. In best quality Persian leather. Rs. 45.

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10 inch size	Rs. 8
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LADIES' WRITING DESKS.—Of polished wood. 1.—[illegible] inch size. Of superior walnutwood, with inlaid bands, lined with silk velvet, polished inside. Rs. 10.

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THE ALPINE WORK CASE.—An Elegant Work Companion for Ladies. It is of the shape of a tent, and opens widely at the top for work, &c. It is made of bright-grained roan leather with gilt lines, lined with quilted silk, and has a gilt snap fastening ..... Rs. 5

Large size, calf leather with bone ring fastener, fitted complete 15

Ditto Satin, with painted flowers, fitted complete 20

THE BRIGHTON ALPINE WORK CASE—Is an improvement on the preceding as it affords more space for work. It is made of calf leather with satin covered buttons, lined with quilted silk, and has a bone ring fastening. Rs. 12.

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THE "UNIVERSAL" BINOCULAR with three transposing Lenses, suitable for the Theatre, the Field, and Marine, covered with Morocco Leather, complete, in Case, with Scrap and Sling. Rs 50.

THE EMPERORS' BINOCULARS—Each Sight glass consists of Three Lenses and each object glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. Is fitted in a strong Leather Case, with shoulder-strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space. Cash price, Rs. 45.

Do. do. do. do. small size, cash price, Rs. 35.

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In Ivory, with Gilt Mounts	15 Lignes	Rs.	22
Or, in Mother-o'-Pearl	,,	..	24
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Or, in Fancy Morocco, with Gilt Mounts	,,	..	18
Or, in Tortoise Shell, and Gilt Mounts	,,	..	24
In Dark Morocco, with Gilt Mounts	17 Lignes	Rs.	24
Or, in Ivory, with Gilt Mounts	,,	..	20
Or, in Mother-o'-Pearl	,,	..	30
Or, in Tortoise Shell and Gilt Mounts	,,	..	30

FANS.

A choice selection of Fans just received from Paris in various designs, on white, black and coloured silks, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30. Triple Mirrors from Rs. 24 to Rs. 140.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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	Bombay. Rs.	a.	Up-country. Rs.	a.
Illustrated London News	27	0	34	0
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Saturday Review	27	0	30	0
Pall Mall Budget	27	0	31	0
Home News	22	0	27	0
Overland Mail	22	0	27	0
Mail, The (3 times a week)	40	0	46	0
Truth	27	0	30	0
Broad Arrow	21	0	25	0
Field	27	0	34	0
Medical Times and Gazette	27	0	30	8
All the Year Round	7	0	9	0
Argosey	4	8	6	0
Belgravia	9	0	10	0
Bow Bells	5	8	7	12
Boy's Herald	4	8	6	0
Cassells' Family Magazine	4	8	6	0
Chambers' Journal	5	8	7	0
Cornhill Magazine	9	0	10	0
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine	9	0	10	0
Family Herald	4	8	6	0
Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion	9	0	10	0
Good Words	4	8	6	0
Leisure Hour	4	8	6	0
London Journal	4	8	6	0
London Society (with H. and Ch. Nos.)	9	0	10	8
Macmillan's Magazine	9	0	10	8
Men of Mark	13	0	14	8
Milliner and Dressmaker	13	0	14	8
Mode (La Illustre)	20	0	23	0
Miras Journal, complete	7	8	9	8
Nineteenth Century	20	0	23	0
Once a Week	9	0	10	0
Practitioner	12	0	15	0
Revue Des Deux Mondes	45	0	50	0
Sunday at Home	4	8	6	0
Temple Bar	9	0	10	8
Wedding Bells	5	0	6	8
World of Fashion	9	0	10	0
Young Englishwoman	7	8	9	8
Young Lady's Journal	9	0	10	8

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26, Meadow Street.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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Prime York Hams in canvas	per lb.	0	14
Bacon and Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0	14
Danish Butter, in 1 lb. tins	per tin	1	6
Swiss Milk, condensed	per tin	0	8
Leibeg's Extract of Meat	per 2 oz. jar	1	2
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's	per tin	0	9
Tapioca and Sago	per lb.	0	4
Arrowroot, finest Indian	per tin	0	6
Barley patent, Robinson's	per tin	0	10
Barley. Pearl	per 2 lbs. tin	0	10
Maccaroni and Vermicelli	per 4 lbs. tin	2	8
Oatmeal, coarse Scotch	per 2 lbs. tin	0	10
Do. do. do.	per 4 lbs. tin	1	2
Isinglass, Russian	per 1 oz. packet	0	8
Gelatine Opaque, Nelson's	per 1 oz. packet	0	6
Cocoa prepared, Epps'	per 1 lb. tin	1	0
Cocoa and Milk Paste	per tin	0	8
Chocolate and Milk Paste	per tin	0	8
Yeast Powder	per tin, double	0	10
Do. do.	per tin, single	0	6
Mixed Spice, ground	per tin	0	6
Flavouring Essences	per 1 oz. bottle	0	10
Do. do.	per ½ oz. bottle	0	6
Vinegar	per bottle	0	7
Salt, finest, Table	per jar	0	6
Mustard, Coleman's	per 1 lb. bottle	0	10
Do. do.	per ½ lb. bottle	0	6
Pepper, Black	per pt.	0	6
Salad Oil, Morton's	per pt.	0	10
Do. do.	per ½ pt.	0	6
French Olives	per pt.	0	9
Do. do.	per ½ pt.	0	6
French Capers	per pt.	0	10
Do. do.	per ½ pt.	0	6

To be continued.

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Revised Price List furnished on application to

W. J. ESSAI.
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

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15 *per cent discount for purchases under Rs.* 50.
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SPARE MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRY WATER COLOR BOXES.
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SUNDRY STATIONERY.
TIN STATIONERY CASES.
BINOCULARS.
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.
INKSTANDS.
CHURCH SERVICES.
COMMON PRAYER BOOKS.
HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.
FAMILY BIBLES.
SUNDRIES IN VARIETY.
LETTS' DIARIES.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.
LAW BOOKS.
MEDICAL BOOKS.
STANDARD NOVELS.
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THACKER & CO.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO REMITTERS.
OTTOMAN DEFENCE LOAN, 1877.
EXCHANGE 1/10 PER RUPEE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this LOAN will be received in India at the rate of 1/10 per Rupee.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Agents for Messrs. Bircham & Co.,
Solicitors for Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Bombay, 22nd January 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS,
ON THE ESPLANADE,
CRUICKSHANK ROAD AND MARKET ROAD.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THIS MONDAY EVENING, 28TH JAN. 1878.

INNOCENT AMUSEMENT AND HEALTHFUL RECREATION ARE THE ACKNOWLEDGED PRESERVATIVES OF HEALTH, GOOD TEMPER, AND PUBLIC MORALITY.

The management have determined to out-do all their former efforts, and the whole of the vast resources of this

MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT

will be brought into active requisition to add eclat to the performances of this

UNRIVALLED COMBINATION
OF
CHAMPION RIDERS,
WONDERFUL ACROBATS,
DARING GYMNASTS,
FAMOUS JUGGLERS,
GRACEFUL VAULTERS,
GROTESQUE CLOWNS,
Together with the
FINEST AND LARGEST
STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED AND
EDUCATED HORSES,
TRICK PONIES,
AND THE
COMIC MULE BARNEY,
FORMING A
GREAT TRIPLE COMPANY
OF
UNPRECEDENTED MAGNITUDE.

REMEMBER MONDAY EVENING,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

Box Office at the Circus open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. for the sale of reserve seats.

SECURE YOUR SEATS ! SECURE YOUR SEATS !! and avoid the crush at the doors.

There will be competent Ushers in attendance to show all persons to their seats.

There are three entrances to the Circus—the centre one to the Private Boxes and Dress Circle, the other two are for the Stalls, Parquet and Pit.

The public are particularly requested to purchase their tickets at the Box Office as no money will be taken at the doors.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock p.m., for the accommodation of Families and those living at a distance, when all CHILDREN under 12 years of age will be admitted at half-price.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to seat 8	Rs. 40	0
Private Boxes to seat 4	,, 20	0
Dress Circle	,, 5	0
Stalls	,, 3	0
Parquet	,, 2	0
Pit	,, 1	0

Evening performance doors open at 8 o'clock ; to commence at 9.

Midday performance doors open at 2 o'clock p.m., to commence at 3.

Special Tram Cars will be in attendance at the close of the performance.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that as the CERTIFICATE numbered 206 for one Share number 307 of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, dated Hongkong 23rd February 1874 in the name of CULLIANJEE PITTAMBER has been LOST, and the INTEREST of CULLIANJEE PITTAMBER in the Share transferred by the Official Assignee, a NEW CERTIFICATE will be ISSUED to the transferee of the Share on application to

FORBES & Co., Agents,
Union Insurance Society of Canton.

Bombay, January 26, 1878.

NOW READY,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price Lists* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c.

Copies on application to the several Establishments.

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D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric, Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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WANTED, an Experienced and Educated English Cutter. None need apply except with unexceptionable good testimonials to John Mohomed, 16, Meadow St.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN SCHOOLMASTER—married—for BOYS and GIRLS' SCHOOL up-country. Wife to assist in tuition. Salary Rs. 150 and free quarters. Apply Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—Beauties, cheap, at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

FOR SALE, a TAME LEOPARD, four months old. Apply to J. H. Z., Office of this paper.

TO LET, in Middle Colaba, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE, No. 150. For particulars apply at THE TOWER, Middle Colaba.

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FOR SALE, (very little used) a NORWICH DOG CART by Thorn, very stylish, the only one of its kind in India, with a set of single English Harness, nearly new. To be seen at SCOTT'S Stables, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, at A. LAING'S, Gun Maker, No. 42, Meadow Street, an excellent DOUBLE GUN, Central-Fire, with rebounding locks No. 12 bore, barrels very thick, can be used with ball or shot, with case and implements complete, almost new, by JOSEPH WILSON.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—DR. BLANEY will deliver an ADDRESS at the Association Rooms, Esplanade, on TUESDAY, January 29th, at 8 p.m. Subject,—"The Training of European Youth in India for the business of Life." All are invited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878, Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the India Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

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HARNESS,
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GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
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ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW RATES and CONDITIONS OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA to come in force from 1st January 1878.

Liberal reduction in premiums on both participating and non-participating Policies issued on and after the above date.

For particulars, apply to

FORBES & Co.,
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Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

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A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Assortment of these OFFERINGS of AFFECTION are now on view at the Establishments of

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GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

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BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1878.

TREACHER & Co.'s
BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,

With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA, are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. [illegible] each.

TREACHER & COMPNY, Ld.,
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MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

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Amontillado Sherry		Rs. 25	per doz.
Cusénier's Fine Brandy		,, 24	,,
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)			
Carte Blanche Champagne		,, 30	
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)			
St Julien Claret quarts		,, 9	,,
Lormont Claret	,,	,, 12	,,
Chateau Belair	,,	,, 16	,,
Hant Barsac	,,		,,
Chablis	,,	,, 16	,,
From De LAAGE FILS & Co.			
Cognac—L. Béchade		,, 18	,,

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

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PRESCOTT (W. H.)—History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 3 vols	10	2	5	0
QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS—The History of the Life and Reign of Alexander the Great, in 2 vols	18	0	9	0
WELSFORD (H.)—Mithridates Minor, or an Essay on Language	7	14	4	0
WISEMAN (REV. N.)—Twelve Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion	18	6	9	4

N.B.—The above prices do not include Postage and Packing.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 26TH JAN. 1878.

WE have had another week of great uncertainty, in which the unsettled feeling respecting European politics has overshadowed all other influences in connection with trade. One day a declaration of war by England has been regarded as imminent, next day peace has been considered all but assured, and the following day a warlike tone has again prevailed. Such a state of things has necessarily rendered people most wary about committing themselves to any engagements of moment either way, and although just at the close the telegrams tell us that peace between Russia and Turkey is virtually arranged, and that Consols and French Rentes have recovered to 95½ and 110 respectively, we can scarcely expect business to assume an active footing until it is known that the treaty has been actually signed by both Powers. Otherwise, we are rapidly approaching the period when we may look for an increased scale of operations. Cotton is beginning to come forward more freely, and latterly has been declining in price so steadily as to give some hope of the level of Liverpool prices being attained at an early date, while Seeds and Wheat have also been tending in a similar direction. Money in the meantime is plentiful, Exchange low, and Freights very moderate, all of which is conducive to active export operations.

At the weekly bidding for Council Drafts on India, which took place in London on Wednesday, £317,000 were offered, being the usual £265,000, and £52,000 left over from last week. The drawings were again in Bills only, and the result gave £194,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 8 51d. and £123,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8½d., tenders at the latter rate in both places receiving 24 per cent. of the amounts applied for. Practically, this shows a decline of ⅛d. per rupee as compared with last week, but it is no more than was expected from the tendency previously observable here, while at the same time it is a very practical comment on the policy of fixing a limit of 1s. 8½d. per rupee last week. Bar Silver since the allotments has receded to 53½d. and again recovered to 53⅝d. to 9-16d. per oz., or equivalent to about 1s. 8½d. per rupee.

MONEY.—In our last two reports the returns of the Bank of Bombay showed an increase in the trade demand for Money, and to all appearance this tendency seemed likely to augment as the season progressed. Last week's figures, however, show a reaction, which may perhaps prove only temporary, but is not the less decided nevertheless. The Government account was strengthened by 11½ lacs, other Deposits by 6¼ lacs, and although Bills Discounted were greater by 10½ lacs, Loans had been reduced by 11½ lacs. These alterations, combined with some unimportant movements in other accounts, produced an increase in the Cash Balance of nearly 21 lacs, bringing the total amount up to 291 lacs, a most unusually high figure for this time of year. No alteration has been made in the Bank's nominal rates of discount which remain at 5 per cent. for fixed and 6 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper, but these continue as before much above the open market, in which accommodation is easily obtainable on good securities at 3 to 4 per cent. per annum for short fixed periods. As regards the future, everything at the moment points to great and continued ease. The possibility of England being involved in a war with Russia doubtless casts a certain degree of uncertainty over the market, as war would necessarily mean dear Money, but all other influences of a regular character tend the other way. The pressure which prevailed in September and October last, attracted large supplies of Money, for which there was no real outlet once the temporary wants of Government had been met, and now that the revenue collections are coming in freely, funds are accumulating instead of decreasing. In another month or six weeks trade requirements will of course be larger, but even then the probability seems to be that unless Government action interrupts the natural course of things, the busiest portion of our export season will be financed without any unusual pressure resulting. Cotton, it is now seen, is not a large crop, nor is it likely to be exported at very high prices, while Seeds and Wheat this year will be late, so that the demand will probably be more equally distributed. Moreover, we have not this year to face a large famine traffic in grain, which more than anything else last season, helped to keep up the demand for Money.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling this week have, in keeping with the extent of general business doing, been limited, and rates have not undergone any very wide fluctuations. Business opened for the Mail on Tuesday morning on the basis of 1s. 8⅝d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 9d. for 3 months' sight Credits, but during the day a decline of 1-16d. to ⅛d. was established owing to a lower quotation for Silver from London and weak advices from Calcutta. On Wednesday next too nothing was done, but the tendency was still slightly easier, especially for Private Paper, and on Thursday no quotable change occurred, the reduced rate obtained for Council Drafts having apparently been discounted in anticipation. Friday saw rather more Private Paper offering, and a recovery of 1-16d. took place from the lowest point, and on Saturday the movement was repeated, bringing closing rates up to the same level as they opened at for the Mail, say:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8⅝d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9d., Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9d.; 6 months' 1s. 9 3-16d., Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 1-16d.; 6 months 1s. 9¼d. per rupee. For February delivery current rates may be quoted, and further forward the Banks are willing to buy at an advance of 1/16d. per rupee per month, although they do not seem disposed to sell on quite proportionate terms. So far as these indications go, they point to an expectation of a maintenance of something like present rates, or at all events very little over, throughout the season; and with the Banks all well in funds and only a moderate trade in prospect, this may be taken as the general appearance of the market. Like everything else, however, Exchange hangs pretty much on the ultimate settlement of political matters in Europe. Should peace be finally arranged trade would probably become more active, and with the concurrent increase in the demand for Money which would probably take place, Exchange might be expected to harden somewhat. On the other hand, so long as the present uncertainty prevails, we may look for easy rates.

On Calcutta business has been done to a moderate extent on demand at 3-16 per cent. premium, which is the closing rate, while 60 days' sight Bills are quite nominal at ⅜ to ½ per cent. discount.

On China the current quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Paper is Rs. 218 per 100 dollars.

From Hong Kong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11½d. per rupee and from Shanghai 5s. 5½d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market has not moved materially this week. To begin with, the feeling was steady, and slightly higher rates were paid, but latterly the uncertainty respecting political affairs has caused a weaker feeling to supervene, and the previous advance has been lost. We quote:—Fours, Rs 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ to ⅝; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ to ⅝.

SHARES.—Great dullness has characterised the market throughout, but as a rule values have not fluctuated much except in the case of *Spinning and Weaving Companies*. In these a rapid fall has taken place owing to the adoption of the short time movement, which commenced on the 21st instant, and our list of quotations shows a general decline of from 2 to 5 per cent. At the lower level thus established there is, if anything, a steadier feeling apparent, but as it is pretty certain that few of the Companies will earn a profit on this half year's working, it is not unlikely that we may yet see a further drop. *Press Companies* are quiet, and the only changes during the week are, a decline of Rs. 5 in New Berars and Rs. 10 in Mofussil Company. *Land Companies* are quite out of favour, and Colabas have undergone a further fall of Rs. 35 per share. Port Cannings are Rs. 2½ per share higher. *Banks* are quiet but steady. Agras are Rs. 1 higher, Nationals unchanged at Rs 104, Bank of Bombay steady at 38 per cent. premium ex-div. In *Miscellaneous* Companies we have only to quote a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay Burmah Trading Company.

The PIECE GOODS MARKET remains so unaltered both in its present and prospective position, that it is difficult either to add to, or take away from, our last week's report. From the Bazaar clearances go on at about the same pace, the total for the week being put down at about 1,600 packages, for which something like the former level of prices has been realised, while from first hands, there being no great pressure to sell, the transactions are only estimated at about 500 packages. Stocks in first hands are not now very heavy as a general rule, but dealers' holdings are considerably ahead of their requirements.

GREY GOODS.—In Shirtings a moderate enquiry prevails for 40 inch Cloths at former rates, and 44 inch makes are firmer although not higher in price. Wide goods such as 50 and 60 inch are only just steady. Madapollams, T. Cloths, Mulls, and Jaconets are all in moderate request at previous values, and Printers continue scarce and proportionally firm, but Longcloths, Domestics, and Drills are quite out of request and almost nominal in price. Of Bleached Goods the clearances have been mainly in Jaconets, Mulls, and Nainsooks, which may be said as things go to meet a good demand at comparatively fair rates, and Shirtings, Dorias, and Dimities are steady, while other kinds are dull and not easily saleable. In Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Goods there is no improvement to notice, and quotations are quiet nominal, stocks being excessive. Local Goods are dull, and the demand at the moment is not keeping pace with even the diminished production.

TWIST.—No change whatever can be reported in English Yarns. Stocks are not excessive, and as there is no great pressure to sell, prices remain unchanged, but the demand is so limited, that it is evident consumption is in a very small scale. In Local Yarns, some few small sales having been made at a reduction of ¼ anna per lb., dealers have been trying to establish the fall all round, but the Mills so far as shown little disposition to go at such a low figure as 6¾ annas per lb. for 20s. Mule.

METALS.—*Copper.*—Transactions from first hands have been limited in the extreme, and the market is quiet at previous quotations. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal*, in which no business of any importance has transpired. *Iron* is steady but no dearer; on the contrary, the tendency, if anything, is slightly weaker than it was a week ago.

COAL.—Notwithstanding the uncertain state of politics, the market has continued very quite throughout; very little business has been done either on the spot or to arrive, and prices are partially As. 4 per ton lower. The November and strike is not yet an end, but there are, nevertheless, speculative sellers to arrive of Davison's West Hartley by steam at Rs. 18¾ alongside for February-March shipment, with out finding buyers. Spot Stocks are still liberal, and as most of the Mills and Presses have contracted for the whole of their consumption for the current year, dealers have the market pretty much in their own hands.

COTTON.—Continued heavy receipts at the American ports and depression in trade consequent on the state of politics, have combined to render the Liverpool Market extremely dull, and the telegram at one time reported a decline of 3-16d. to ¼d. per lb. in Surats to arrive. Just at the close 1-16d. of this fall has been recovered, which will probably induce a corresponding recovery here, but hitherto during the week the greatest quietness has prevailed, and our quotations show a drop of Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per candy all round.

The transactions of the week, so far as they have been made public here, sum up about 10,000 bales in all, consisting of about 2,200 bales Old Cotton chiefly for local consumption, 3,800 bales New Broach, Hingunghat and Oomrawuttee for immediate delivery and 4,000 bales New Broach and Oomrawuttee for February and March delivery. In new Dholleras nothing whatever has yet been done, nor can any reliable quotation be obtained owing to the backward state of the crop.

Considerable enquiry has prevailed during the week for Good Broach, and Good Oomrawuttee to cover January shipments, and as compared with Home rates very high prices have been paid, both qualities being remarkably scarce. Nor for future delivery are sellers willing to accept low rates for high classes, as the crop will evidently be made up to a very large extent of low grades. In Omras there will be very little to class "good," by no means a large proportion to go, "fully good fair" and the bulk will be "good fair," and under. Broach is all very badly stained, and is, moreover, a small crop, so that "good Broach" wil be anything but plentiful. Compta and Dharwar are still favourably spoken of, but Dholleras show no improvement, and all reports adhere to a probable falling off in this description of 40 to 50 per cent. We do not, therefore, see any occasion to alter our estimates of the probable out-turn, and 850,000 bales are as much as can be safely calculated on for the six months' exports.

The *Receipts* from up-country for the past week ending in Saturday, the 26th instant, amount to 24,692 bales against 33,128 last week and 24,074 bales for the corresponding week last year. From 1st September the total now stands at 196,429 bales against 212,263 for the corresponding period last year. During the next few weeks, however, we may expect a rapid increase in the figures, especially from the Omrawuttee districts, where the Gins are all in full work.

The *Clearances for Sea* since last Mail left have been 17,253 bales, making a total of 29,113 bales since 1st January against 42,896 for the same time last year and 43,920 bales in 1876.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		⅌ Candy	⅌ lb. C. & F.
Old, Full-pressed—			
Dhollera Fully Good Fair	Ready	Rs. 201	= 5 7/16d.
Do. Good Fair	do.	„ 196	= 5 5/16d.
Do. Fully Fair	do.	„ 190	= 5¼d.
Do. Fair	do.	„ 185	= 5d.
New, Full-pressed—			
Broach Ginned Good	Ready	Rs. 209	= 5½d.
Do. do.	Feb. Delivery	„ 208	= 5½d.
Hingunghaut do.	Ready	„ 209	= 5½d.
Do. do.	Feb. do.	„ 208	= 5½d.
Akote do.	Ready	„ 200	= 5½d.
Do. do.	Feb. do.	„ 196	= 5 5/16d.
Omrawuttee do.	Ready	„ 200	= 5½d.
Do. do.	Feb. do.	„ 196	= 5 5/16d.
Do. F. G. F. „	do.	„ 191	= 5 3/16d.
Do. G. F. „	do.	„ 187	= 5 1/16d.
Do. F. F. „	do.	„ 181	= 4 15/16d.
Do. F. „	do.	„ 178	= 4¾d.
Ginned Dharwar F. G. F.	May do.	„ 193	= 5¼d.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,430,000	2,760,250	2,825,860
„ Surats...	135,000	236,130	467,490
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	445,000	723,580	703,420
Do. London	16,000	39,100	71,430
American Afloat	370,000	336,000	312,000
E. Indian „	24,000	55,000	81,000
	855,000	1,153,680	1,167,850
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6½d.	7⅛d.	6 15-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5 5-16d.	5 11-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1 3-16.	1 7-16.	2 ⅜d.

The American crop figures to date are follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts	159,000	109,000	150 000
„ Exports to U. K.	73,000	67,000	49,000
„ „ to Continent	40,000	30,000	37,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	2,953,000	2,998,000	2,936,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	981,000	1,153,000	1,025,300
„ „ to Continent „	572,000	579,000	607,900
„ Stock at the Ports	880,000	887,000	907,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—The greatest depression still prevails, and a further fall of As. 2 to As. 3 per cwt. has been established for ready stuff which we now quote at Rs. 6 per cwt. April delivery new crop stands at the same figure, and purchases are reported to have been made to the extent of 20,000 cwts. at that figure. *Rapeseed* remains very steady at Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-10 per cwt. for ready parcels, but of future delivery there are no sellers, the crop being unfavourably spoken of. *Gingelly Seed* is a steady request, and, being only in very moderate supply, commands previous prices, say, Rs. 44 to Rs. 44½ for White and Rs. 43 for Mixed.

WHEAT is very dull with few buyers, higher freights and dull markets at Home being against operators. We quote:—Best Soft White, Rs. 38½ to Rs. 39; Mixed, Rs. 35 to Rs. 37; Red, Rs. 30 to Rs. 32 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	690 xd
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

THE following is the return of Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1877:—

	Bullion or Coin received.		Coined and Examined.
	From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government officers.	From Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of Dec. 1877.			
Calcutta	66,54,921	...	51,26,255
Bombay	1,03,75,563	...	1,13,97,150
Total	1,70,30,484	...	1,65,23,405
For twelve months of the year 1877.			
Calcutta	4,54,21,420	...	4,23,76,854
Bombay	9,54,12,783	...	9,80,74,988
Total	14,08,34,203	...	14,04,51,842

THE following is the return of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877:—

		GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL.
In the month of Dec.	Imports.	11,64,090	1,40,40,107	1,52,04,197
	Exports.	6,89,200	12,55,300	19,44,500
	Net Imports ...	4,74,890	1,27,84,807	1,32,59,697
For twelve months of the year 1877.	Imports.	2,00,48,288	16,32,31,536	18,32,79,824
	Exports.	1,08,97,759	1,36,91,789	2,45,89,548
	Net Imports ...	91,51,529	14,95,39,747	15,86,90,276

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd January compared with that for 15th January:—

	15th January.			22nd January.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,98,930	0	0	19,98,930	0	0
Treasury Balance	1,99,97,176	15	10	2,13,90,115	3	1
Other Deposits	3,29,55,883	14	8	2,91,04,854	4	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,92,178	7	6	24,02,955	8	6
Sundries	9,14,819	0	5	8,46,956	14	0
Rs.	7,68,58,888	6	5	7,57,43,811	13	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,06,10,643	2	4	1,06,97,381	2	4
Loans on Govt. Securities.	43,99,423	3	1	40,55,122	3	11
Credits on ditto	53,01,778	7	4	64,22,966	15	8
Bills Discounted	2,03,10,931	8	10	2,03,96,281	13	6
Balances with other Banks	3,67,624	8	4	5,30,369	7	9
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock	10,06,476	6	9	10,07,934	9	6
Stamps	11,175	15	0	11,530	0	0
Sundries	5,03,777	7	4	4,92,129	14	4
Cash at Head Office	1,48,09,564	4	5	1,21,83,383	6	4
Do. at Branches	1,95,37,193	7	0	1,99,46,682	4	4
	7,68,58,888	6	5	7,57,43,811	13	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday for Coast and Dewghar in ballast.

THE BARQUE HASTINGS, 541 tons, Captain T. Braig, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SHIP BEAUMONDE, 1,047 tons, Captain T. Hawkins, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE S. S. DUKE OF ARGYLL, 1,969 tons, Captain T. G. Vaile, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S. S. ARAGO, 1,060 tons, Captain L. Jones, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE SHIP MAGGIE E. SEED, 1,364 tons, Captain C. Whiting, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 27,921 maunds salt.

THE S.S. SE-TOS, 764 tons, Captain P. Tomlinson, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Calcutta, Jan. 16, with 2 deck passengers and a general cargo.

THE BARQUE FOREST GROVE, 344 tons, Captain J. J. Pearson, which arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Mauritius, Dec. 1, brought a cargo of 6,903 bags of sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N CO.'S S.S. MAHRATTA, 504 tons, Captain W. Britter, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar, Mr. Mein For Calicut, Mr. Cottrell. For Coast ports, 42 deck passengers.

THE S S. VESPASIAN, 790 tons, Captain John Alexander, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool, Dec. 23, via Port Said, with Mr. Walsh and Mr. Brown as passengers and the following cargo:—78 cases stout, 17 packages earthenware, 10 bales twist, 45 packages wine, 172 packages piecegoods, 82 packages ironware, 26 packages steel, 64 kegs nails, 3 bales twine, 9 packages varnish, 60 boxes soap, 4 packages colour, 4 packages glassware, 40 cases slates, 1,209 bundles iron hoops, 1,397 bars and 965 bundles iron, 50 casks copperas, 395½ tons coals, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
25	Vespasian s	Alexander	Liverpool Dec 23.
26	Se-tos s	Tomlinson	Calcutta, Jan 16.
	Rossend Castle s	Turpin	Newcastle, Dec 20.
	Achilles s	Forti	Trieste, Dec 27.
27	[illegible]ord s	Seanoc	[illegible]a diff, Dec 22.
	James s	Darley	Newport, Dec 22.
	Oorun s	Baker	[illegible]utch, Jan 25
	Nenuphar	Souter	Sunderland Aug 9.
	[illegible]ruan	Cooper	Liverpool, Sept 17

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Tweedsdale	Duncan	Diamond Island.
	Duke of Argyll s	Vaile	Calcutta
	Arago s	Jones	P. Gul.
	Mahratta s	Britter	C. and Calcutta.
	Pehlwan s	Nacoda	Dewghar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Maggie E Seed, Whiting, to Calcutta.
Ship Beaumonde, Hawkins, to E Point.
Barque Hasting, Craig, to Calcutta.

The Steamer Borradaile, to Rangoon, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

22 Bengal s ... Rowley ... Bombay, Jan 12.
Philosopher ... Evans ... Liverpool, Sept 23.
23 Sir J. Lawrence s ... Irvine ... Chandball, Jan 22.
Albula ... Passmore ... Aden, Oct 25.
City of Tanjore ... Black ... Glasgow, Sept 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22—Steamer Canara and Busheer. A barque [number undistinguishable].

Jan. 23—Steamers Darien, Ooryia, and a steamer [numbers undistinguishable]. Barques Fatel Currim and Julia H.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Bengal—Penthesella, 81 miles S W of Eastern Channel Light.

By Philosopher—Ships Queen of Scotts and Norval at Sandheads, waiting for orders.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

25 Crusader s ... Calcutta.
Estepona s ... Bombay.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

23 Ava s ... Calcutta.
24 Edinburgh s ... Rangoon.
Marina s ... Bombay.
Polam s ... Calcutta.
Viceroy s ... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sheldon s—100 kegs lead ore, Mowjee Gadoo; 11 packages earthenware, E P Mahomed.

Stelvio s—25 cases claret, George Lockhart and Co.

Thessaly s—40 packages beef, 10 barrels pork, and 22 cases butter, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Athol s—30 cases glassware, E P Mahomed.

Europa s—2 cases ginger wine, 6 cases whiskey, and 2 cases rum, The Agra Bank.

Xantho s—2 casks hardware, Jewanjee Essajee.

Stelvio s—4 casks emerald green, 2 cases varnish, and 25 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 23 casks paint of sorts and 30 cases playing cards, John S Elmore and Co; 2,955 cakes hard spelter, Moorarjee Natha; 35 casks colour of sorts and 3 cases varnish, Nuzerally Sumsoodin.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—60 cases white lead, A Rampana Artist.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 4th to 26th January 1878 by Cutler, Palmer and Co:—

Athol s—165 cases brandy, 50 cases schnapps, 4 cases Laubenheimer, 10 cases champagne, 13 cases sherry, 24 jars sherry, and 2 qr casks wine. Lombardy s—50 cases sherry, 10 cases hock, 50 cases brandy, 30 cases schnapps, 10 cases whiskey, 2 cases chartreuse, and 18 cases port wine. Deccan s—12 cases brandy. Siam s—26 cases cautinac. Pekin s—12 cases Exshaw's brandy. Australia s—37 cases cognac. Lumley Castle s—15 cases hockheimer. Xantho s—35 cases claret and 47 cases champagne. Bokhara s—50 cases cognac, 10 cases whiskey, 6 hhds brandy, 2 casks sherry, and 120 casks mineral water. Menzaleh s—40 cases brandy. Renown s—300 cases brandy. Cheops s—11 cases brandy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—40 bales wool, Deepchund Dhunraz; 22 bales cotton waste, Abramovitz and Co; 18 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 7 bales cotton, G Reiffenheid and Co; 10 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.

City of Poonah s—65 cwts B horns, Dhurrumsee Veljee; 70 cwts coir yarn, Jetsee Bhimjee.

Thessaly s—350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Xantho s—30 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—17 cases peacock feathers, Ahmed Hajee Essa; 99½ cwts oilmanstore, Abramovitz and Co.

Teheran s—22 boxes silver coins value of Rs 44,600, Gunputrow Madhowrao; 9 cases M of P shells, Cassim Puckeerbhoy; 42½ cwts chundroose, Chotalall Coverjee; 124 cwts olibanum, Hajee Essa; 214 cwts olibanum, Rujubally Alliraza; 3 cwts E teeth, Runchorlall Goordhurlall; 9 bales skins, Hussun Woomer; 1 bale skins, O C A Ackbur; 22 bales skins, Cadurbux Elaibux 15 bales skins and 1 bale hides, P M S Soorajoodin and Co; 1 bale hides and 16 bales skins, P H A C Meera Saheb and Co; 9 bales skins and 2 bales hides, C S Mahamad and Co; 12 bales hides and 11 bales skins, Mahamedally and Co; 12 bales skins and 6 bales hides, Shaik O A T N Meera and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zeal s—90 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co.

Scotland s—100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Whiteburn s—167 cwts linseed and 4,241 cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thessaly s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Thessaly s—50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Helias s—50 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 92 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmeedass; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·951
Temperature of the Air	75·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·3
Dew Point	64·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	69·1
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, NE, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	291.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

298-77—Jefferson and P—Tessajee Herringjee and others vs Canjee Bhangjee and other—R Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

204-76—Prescot and W—V Wasudeo vs P Jeevandass and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
173-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakhidas Lalchund and others v. Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G.
228-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakidas Lalchund and others v. Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlan and G.
229-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakeedas Lalchund and others vs Burjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlan and G.
237-77—Prescot and Winter—Thacker Damodhur Madhowjee vs Thacker Purmanandas Jewandas—Macfarlane and G.
556-77—Macfarlane and G—Thacker Purmanandas Jewandas vs Thacker Damodhur Madhowjee—Prescot and Winter.
698-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Abdul Russool Bin Hajee vs Hajee Khoodiza and others—Fletcher and Smith and Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

680-77—Inperson—Nagardas Shewlal—vs Culliandas Shewlal—In person.—Part heard.
709-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mullajee Saheb Syedina vs Hasumbhoy bin Syedina—Ardaseer and H.
627-77—Muljee and B—Halimabai, widow, vs Abdool Satar Hajee—H Bickell.
411-77—Craigie Lynch and O—Hurrivallub as Culliandas vs Gordhundas Narrotumdas—Lynch and Tobin.
577-77—Muljee and B—Sorabjee Muncherjee G vs Aruchshaw—J C Cama.
430-75—J C Cama—Jolkeram Hurnarayen vs Chutermull Surda and another—Khunderao M.
421-77 Shamrao P—Pulwanterao Gunesh and others vs Bai Jackore—Macfarlane and G.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, January 26.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Regt Lt Cavy—Lieut E L Elliot, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander. Lt H Hay, Squadron Officer, Poona Horse, to be Squadron Officer and Adjutant, vice Heyland, seconded as Squadron Officer on appointment to the Brigade Staff.

Col T D Ker, Commandant, 6th Regt N I, to be Commandant, Asirgarh.

6th Regt N I—Col J A S Faulknor, Commandant, 2nd Grenadiers, to be Commandant, vice Col Ker.

2nd Grenadiers N I—Col S De B Edwards, second in Command, to be Commandant, Lt Col G H W Fagan, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command, and Major S Rimington to be Wing Commander in succession to Col Faulknor.

Under instructions from India Head Quarters it is intimated that H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the R A to be District Adjutants, viz:—Capt T C Nicolas to the Poona Division; Capt E C B Locker to the Mhow Division.

Lieut Co A H Davis, Infantry, is transferred from General Duty, Bombay, to General Duty, Ahmedabad.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Belgaum District Order—Dated 18th Jan. directing Lt F B Peile, 2nd Grenadiers, to act as Station Staff Officer at Belgaum, in addition to his regimental duties, during the absence of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on duty.

66th Foot—Regtl order, dated 9th January, appointing Lt A J Price, Asst Instructor of Musketry, from the date of commencing the annual course, viz, 11th inst.

2nd Regt Lt Cavy—Regtl order, dated 24th December 1877, directing Lt A Pringle, Offg Squadron officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Fragan, offg as Brigade Major, Deesa.

Sind Dist Order—Dated 12th January, directing Major W Jacob Wing Comdr, 19th Regt N I, to act as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Deputy Asstt Genl on duty.

Regtl Order, dated 13th July 1877 appointing Lt E Vaughan Hughes to act as Riding Master, Poona Division, R A, with effect from 14th July 1877.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

17th Foot—Sub-L F Whittuck (attached to 20th N I), to Bombay, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

83rd Foot—Lt J M Johnstone, to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a Medical Board.

Lt A W Anckettill, to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a Medical Board.

17th N I—Major J Jacob, to Bombay, from 20th January, for thirty days, to appear before a Medical Board.

Commissariat Dept—Lt G C Dobbs to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a Medical Board.

26th N I—Captain C J A Yates, to Bombay, from 29th December 1877 to 6th February 1878 on medical certificate.

Lt W T G Denny, R A, to remain in England from 22nd December 1877 to 21st March 1878, in extension, on medical certificate.

Lieut K S Davison, R A, to remain in England from 18th December 1877 to 17th March 1878, in extension, on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major F Pennington, in extension to remain in England from 24th December 1877 till date of embarkation for India.

Surgeon R Anderson (attached to 3rd Hussars) from 27th January, for two months, on private affairs.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, January 23.)

Mr T D Beighton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to act until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to Julpigoree.

Mr T E Coxhead, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr W W Carr, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, is transferred to Cuttack.

The Rev T D Gray, Chaplain of Berhampore, is appointed to be Chaplain of Dacca.

Surgeon H W Hill, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Monghyr, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surgeon G Price, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Jessore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Dr R A Barker, Civil Medical Officer, Beerbhoom, to be Civil Medical Officer of Bogra.

Surgeon G C Roy is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
The War and the Policy of England—I.—II.—III.—IV.—V.
England's Preparations for War.
The Split in the Cabinet.
Indian Imperialism and the New Licence Tax.
The Government of India's Railway Policy During the Famine.
The New Arms Bill.
Russia and England in Central Asia.
The Recent Tour of the Viceroy in the Famine Districts.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Presidency.
Death of Col J A Wood, V. C.
The "Lungur" Ceremony at Hyderabad.
The Administration of Bombay in 1876-77—I—II.
Bombay Dancing Girls.
Military Transport.
How the Bombay Quarantine Regulations are Managed—An Extraordinary Story.
The Quarantine Regulations of Bombay—II.
The Russians and Constantinople.
The Volunteers—March out of C Company.
The English Opera Company.
Bengal.
Madras.
Arrest of a Serjeant Deserter.
N. W. Provinces, Oudh and Punjaub.
Apprehended Famine in Cashmere.
Notes from the Punjaub.
The Frontier.
The Frontier War.
Expected Close of the Frontier War.
The Naga Expedition.
General Notes.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Sealdah Hospital Case.
A Suggestion for the Managers of the Madras Famine Relief Fund.
The state of the Madras Army.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal G. I. P. and S. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
The War and the Policy of England—I.—II.—III.—IV.—V.
England's Preparations for War.
The Split in the Cabinet.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
Latest Telegrams published in London.
The Grand Vizier on the Situation.

CALENDAR FOR JAN.—FEB. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ... 2nd, 1h. 8·3m. P.M.
First Quarter ... 10th, 6h. 8·1m. P.M.
Full Moon ... 17th, 4h. 7·9m. P.M.
Last Quarter ... 24th, 8h. 3·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 28	......	6 38	5 49	6 37 m 8 35 e	0 58 m 1 23 e
Tues. 29	......	6 37	5 50	8 4 m 9 45 e	2 37 m 2 36 e
Wed 30	......	6 37	5 50	9 12 m 10 31 e	3 45 m 3 36 e
Th. 31	English Mail expected.	6 36	5 51	11 5 m 11 7 e	4 33 m 4 20 e
Feb. Fr. 1	......	6 36	5 52	10 51 m 11 39 e	5 3 m 5 1 e
Sat. 2	......	6 36	5 52	11 30 m	5 46 m 5 38 e
Sun. 3	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	6 35	5 53	0 8 m 0 3 e	6 15 m 6 8 e

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FOR[illegible]BAY.

PAINFUL and achi[illegible] and filled, thereby avo[illegible] them perfectly sound and use[illegible] N.B.—Charges strictly mo[illegible]

ALT[illegible]

LADIES and GE[illegible] who have received Cards [illegible] HOMES" at Altamont on Tu[illegible] 12th and 19th February, are req[illegible] to note that the days are CHANGED [illegible]URSDAYS, the 14th and 21st Febru[illegible]

APPLICATIONS for TICKETS for the UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION on SATURDAY next should reach the undersigned on or before the Afternoon of Tuesday (to-morrow).

PETER PETERSON,
University Registrar.
University Office, Town Hall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BROMHEAD—January 17th, at Goruckpore, the wife of Sir B Bromhead, Bart, 40th N I, of a daughter.

GLADSTONE—January 21st, at Rajanpur, Punjab, the wife of Mr C E Gladstone, B C S, of a daughter.

GRENON—January 23rd, at Calcutta, Mrs H N Grenon, of a son.

McARTHUR—January 24th, at Buxar, the wife of Captain McArthur, R E, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HORNE—MORTON—January 22nd, at the Old Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J Clifford, John Horne, Esq., to Jane Charlotte, widow of the Rev F C Morton, M A, and daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel M Cessar.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—January 17th, at Delhi, W C Atkinson, aged 24 years, only son of the late William Atkinson, of Bangalore.

CEARNS—J[illegible] 12, Ellen Mary, the beloved wife of Mr J E Cearns, [illegible] Banki (Oude), aged 35 years.

VENDERWERT—January 24th, at Madras, Emma Ann, the wife of Geo D Vanderwert and eldest daughter of the late Mr George Home, aged 28 years.

WATTS—January 21st, at Buxar, of small-pox, Walter Herbert, the beloved son of George and Elizabeth Watts, Buxar, aged 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1878.

WHAT is the present state of the relations between England and Russia, as disclosed by the telegrams? It is necessary, at the present time, to keep one's head perfectly cool, or one may easily be confused by the hurly-burly of rumours from the various capitals of Europe. Our own view of the course of events is this. The English Government, justly alarmed at the Russian advance on Gallipoli and the continued reticence of the Czar's Government with regard to the proposed conditions of peace, ordered the Mediterranean Squadron to enter the Dardanelles, "in order to keep the waterway "clear," and determined to apply to Parliament for a supplementary grant of £6,000,000 on account of the army and navy. Then came the news that the Russian Government had stopped the march of the Russian troops and made known the terms of peace to the Porte; and orders countermanding those previously despatched were sent at once to the Fleet, which had however already entered the Dardanelles. This was the state of affairs on Friday evening, so that our conjecture, that the Ministerial declaration had been made in Parliament before news had been received of the halt ordered by Russia, is verified. On Saturday, however, it turned out that Russia had bound Turkey by a solemn pledge not to reveal the terms of peace till a treaty was concluded; and as, at the same time, it was alleged that the Porte had accepted these terms, whatever they might be, the alarming rumour gained currency that Turkey had formed an alliance with Russia, and signed a compact which could only be regarded as a direct insult to England, and as aiming a serious blow at English interests. It would, perhaps, have been a merciful dispensation of Providence if the Turks had thus cast in their lot with the Russians, for the great majority of the English people have grave misgivings of conscience as to the righteousness of going to war for Turkey, while they are, we believe, prepared to fight as one man for keeping Constantinople out of the hands of Russia or of a State which is a simple dependency of Russia. But it now turns out that the Turks have signed no armistice, and that, consequently, all that has happened is the communication to them, in confidence, of the terms of peace on the acceptance of which the conclusion of an armistice by Russia depends. The condition of secrecy imposed by Russia is, therefore, no insult to England. The conquering Power has, undoubtedly, a right to say to the vanquished, "We will tell "you on what terms we will make an armistice, "but you must not reveal those terms to other "Powers unless you accept them;" nor does this condition exclude in any way the other Powers from their legitimate share in approving the final Treaty of Peace. Turkey still, then, retains her right to reject the Russian terms; and the question of absorbing interest for Englishmen is, whether, supposing she rejects them in expectation of receiving English aid, Parliament will grant the Ministry the six millions they ask for in order to render her such aid. This question will be solved by to-night's debate; but the circumstances are so different from the anticipations formed three days ago that it may be considered doubtful if Lord Beaconsfield will be able to overcome the opposition of the Liberal party and his own discontented colleagues, past or present. Should he be beaten, we suppose he will appeal to the country.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram sent off from India soon after the publication of Sir John Strachey's Famine Budget, asserts that, "so far as the Indian "Press has spoken, the Budget has been re-"ceived with emphatic approval." This statement, which he afterwards qualifies by saying that the Bombay papers condemn the increase of the Salt Duties in Western and Southern India, is emphatically misleading. Most of the independent papers in India criticized Sir John Strachey's speech unfavourably; and as regards the *Bombay Gazette*, while we applauded the idea of forming a National Insurance Fund against Famines, we at once pointed out, after reading Sir John Strachey's speech, that the means by which it was proposed to raise this Fund were most objectionable, and that no guarantee was given against the appropriation of the money to purposes entirely alien from those for which it was considered necessary to levy fresh taxation upon the country. It was not only the augmentation of the Salt Duty we condemned; we may also take credit to ourselves for having been the first to discern the invidious and iniquitous character of the new Licence Tax. Most of our readers were unwilling to believe we could be right in drawing from the Finance Minister's account of the intended limitation of this tax the inference that the Government seriously meant to exempt the official class from any obligation to share the national burdens; and they remained incredulous till the publication of the local Licence Tax Bill convinced them we had formed a just estimate of the want of judgment of our rulers. No measure that could be devised is better calculated to intensify the bad feeling with which the official class in this country is already unfortunately regarded than a scheme of taxation which, by leaving their salaries untouched, helps to confirm the opinion held by Mr. Bright that Anglo-Indian officials care for nothing but place, pay, and pensions. It would seem as if, not content with a monopoly of power and honour, they are now possessed by a spirit of greed which will stoop to any meanness in order to get money. This is far, we know, from being the real tone of the public services; but Sir John Strachey's policy will lay them open to an imputation which they do not deserve. In order to recommend the Licence Tax to a large class of non official Europeans, the unworthy device has been resorted to of putting professional men and all persons with fixed salaries on the footing of officials as regards exemption from this tax; and the ghost of the Income Tax has been raised in order to frighten the public into accepting this substitute for what is described as the most oppressive engine of taxation ever invented. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, repeating tales he has been told, speaks in these terms of the Income Tax ogre:—

> A sense of intense relief has been universally experienced and expressed at the determination of Government not to re-impose an Income Tax as a last resource. No one who has not had an actual experience of the terrible inquisitorial oppression and persecution to which its collection gives rise can even faintly gauge the horror and consternation felt by people in India at the whispered possibility of the re-imposition of this much-dreaded tax. I doubt whether I am indulging in a figure of speech when I say that less permanent injury and misery have been caused in past times by the sweeping over the country of devastating hordes of Mahratta horse than by the plundering hordes of Indian police during the collecting of the Income Tax when it was last imposed.

It must be felt at Calcutta that the new plan of taxation is a very bad one, when such exaggerated language is used to make it appear light and easy in comparison with the Income Tax. Speaking from experience, we can say that, so far as Bombay is concerned, the horrors associated by the *Times'* correspondent with the collection of the Income Tax were quite unknown in this Presidency; and though, from its inquisitorial character, the tax can never of course be popular, the strong objections raised against it on its first introduction had ceased to be felt when the Government unwisely resolved to abandon it. Whatever may be said against the Income Tax, it was at least general in its application, and free from the suspicion of being designed for the benefit of the class which makes the laws for the taxation of the country, and it was therefore less hateful to the nation than the new Licence Tax must be.

If an English Chancellor of the Exchequer dared to bring forward such a partial and odious measure as this Licence Tax, his name would quickly be branded with infamy. But Sir John Strachey, speaking in a Council in which he and his colleagues in the Government have taken care that there shall be nobody to contradict him, complacently asserts that the public at large have unanimously approved his Budget, and proceeds to re-affirm its wisdom and necessity. A movement has now been started in Bombay for giving expression to the general feeling of indignation which the Budget has really provoked; and we hope the leaders of this movement will direct their appeal not to the Local or the Central Government, who are in fact one and from whom no redress can now be expected, but to the Parliament and people of England, who will give them a fair hearing. The general control and occasional interference of England constitutes the only check we now have on the despotism that has been built up in India. Sir Fitzjames Stephen, it must be admitted, is not of this opinion; for, in the course of his splendid apology, in reply to Mr. Bright, for the Government of India, which he maintains to be in all respects the wisest, the most upright, and the most estimable Government ever called into existence by the wit of man, he controverts Mr. Bright's statement that "the population of India is "dumb before the power that has subjected it, "and is never consulted upon any matter con-"nected with the government." So far, says Sir J. F. Stephen, is this from being the case, that "both by law and in practice the population "of India enjoys as much freedom of speech "and writing as the people of England, and "more than is permitted in Ireland;" and this excessive freedom he shows a characteristic anxiety to curtail. But, as we all know, Mr. Bright's statement is strictly correct. Sir J. F. Stephen writes well, but his is the ingenuity of a special pleader who tries to satisfy his readers with half truths, not the clear insight and fearless candour of a great statesman. It is true that the Press of India is free, and that the people enjoy the right of holding public meetings; though, as we have said, Sir J. F. Stephen gives us a significant hint that he and the other Indian officials who think with him would gladly deprive the country, if they dared, even of these liberties. But, while "the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue "freely" may be set above all liberties in a country which is governed by public opinion, in India it is to a great extent a wasted force, because it cannot put in motion those springs of action which, in England for instance, are worked by the representatives of the people in the government of the country. Not only has Indian public opinion no representatives in the Indian Councils, but the greater officials too often boast of treating it with contempt. According to Sir James Stephen, these officials have admirable means of their own for ascertaining what the people think, without having recourse to outside aid. The district officers, he says, are always in close contact with the people, and "their knowledge is "collected, digested, and accumulated" in such a way that the Viceroy and his colleagues at head-quarters can "inform themselves upon any "subject with which they have to deal with "surprising rapidity." Sir James Stephen must be a much more ingenuous person than we take him to be if he really believes that public opinion can be accurately gauged by means of official machinery of this kind. Remarkably few officials in India have the art of gaining the confidence of the natives. As a rule, they are only told what it is supposed they wish to know; and any Englishman who has nothing to do with the Government but who mixes freely with the people has a far better chance of learning what the natives think about public affairs than the great officials of the district can possibly have. Nor is this all. In former days English officials were encouraged by the Government to offer their own opinions on all questions of public interest with the utmost freedom, the rulers of India in those times rightly thinking that such tolerance would improve their own judgment and bring to the front the best men in the service. Now, however, that the Government has been imperialized, a system of discipline is enforced which degrades every official into a mere agent appointed to execute without criticism or remonstrance the will of the Viceroy. Passive obedience has been substituted for freedom of judgment; any civilian or military man who ventures to send in a disagreeable report, to utter an opinion of his own, or to write anything in the papers except to order, is cold-shouldered, superseded, and often exposed to the pettiest and most harassing persecution. The rule for getting on in India now is to be servile to one's superiors and as overbearing as one possibly can be to one's inferiors; and we have several shining examples in high quarters of the success of such tactics. This new system, which threatens to lower the character of the Indian services to that of the officials of Imperial France, is rapidly isolating the Government from the nation and increasing its insensibility to public opinion. We say, then, that to appeal to such a Government is useless. In England, on the other hand, the opponents of the Budget have already secured powerful allies among public men and in the Press. Their discontent has found expression in the House of Commons, and the agitation against the Budget will be successfully renewed if the great cities of India do their duty by adopting memorials to Parliament on the subject.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR TO BOMBAY.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, the Governor of Bombay, returned here yesterday morning, after an absence of about two months, during which time he has travelled through Kattywar and Sind, and paid a visit to the Viceroy at Calcutta. There was nothing in the shape of a public reception, because His Excellency had expressed a wish that his arrival should be as private as possible. A desire was expressed to have a guard of honour, chosen from the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at the station, but in deference to the Governor's wish, the project was abandoned. We understand that His Excellency is not likely to be long in Bombay, but that soon after the University Convocation, which takes place on the 2nd February, he intends to depart again on his travels, whither and for what object does not seem to be known.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles turned out in their full dress uniform on Saturday afternoon for the first time. There was a large attendance, and they looked extremely well, but their drill was not all that could be desired. It would not be fair to blame the men, because it is not their fault; but some of the battalion movements on Saturday certainly did not deserve praise. The fact is, the men are being taught to run, as it were, before they can walk. As we said last week, they want Company drill, and very little more than Company drill, for some weeks to come. They are willing enough, and intelligent enough, but it is absurd to expect them—as they appear to be expected—to become perfect in a day.

Yesterday evening, there was a Church Parade; and we were sorry to see a very small muster. There were almost as many volunteers among the lookers-on at the parade ground as in the ranks. This ought not to be. Sir Richard Temple, the Governor of Bombay, and Sir Chas. Staveley, Commander-in-Chief, were present at the Cathedral; the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Maule, Honorary Chaplain of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, from the text, the Epistle to the Romans, xiv. chap, 7th verse: "For none of us liveth to himself."

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In confirmation of the statement in your article of yesterday's date that "the reason why the water in the State tanks and canals is not more freely used for purposes of irrigation is the hedging round of all such works with a thick fence of officials, &c.," I think it may be worth while to mention the following facts.

In Bengal there was one season a partial failure of rain, and orders were received to encourage irrigation from unfinished canals and distributories by utilising the natural channels. An application was made to the Assistant Engineer in charge of a certain portion for water for irrigating 2,000 acres. He, having received strict orders not to grant water by making communications from the main canal, referred the matter to the Executive Engineer, and pointed out the great advantage to Government in a pecuniary point of view, independent of the indirect advantage of saving so large an area of crops. His application was at once refused, but six weeks later, when the greater part of the kharif crops were beyond recovery, permission was given by the Superintending Engineer to carry out the proposals made by him. Water was taken, but only for 200 acres, the rest being completely dried up. Here was a clear loss on the one application of Rs. 4,500, and this is only one instance from many. An order was also given that all applications for water must be given in writing on a specified form, and that this application must be submitted to the Executive Engineer, whose office was distant 70 or 80 miles from some portions of the land to be irrigated. The result of this was, that the ryots, being unable to write, were obliged to pay for their applications being written (a personal application at the Assistant Engineer's office, which was within 10 or 12 miles of the furthest portion of the land under command, was not sufficient). This enabled the subordinates in the department to take money for writing the applications, and gave them the opportunity of expediting the applications of those who paid best and delaying the rest. Of course this was stopped as soon as it was found out, as far as it could be; but it none the less supports the view taken in your article.

Irrigation to be successful must be in the hands of persons on the spot. If these persons are incompetent by all means turn them out, and replace them by others who are competent; but don't bolster up lazy and ignorant men by taking the responsibility from them, and thus delaying the aid that might be given in cases of failure of rain until the crops are dead. Allow a personal application to be made—it may be put in writing at the office if desired—but make it a part of the duty of the officials to transcribe the application. The application being made either from a distance in writing or personally in the office, the subordinates would be much more easily detected if they take money from the applicant. The officer in charge should at once be able to grant the water, and let him be responsible for its proper distribution. There are many officers fit for such posts, and why should not the chiefs be compelled to take a little care in their selection instead of pitchforking the first man who comes handy into a place for which he is not in the least suited, however capable he might be of some other work? There has been a great deal of discussion in England as to technical education, *i. e.*, giving a man special instruction for a special work; but in India in the Public Works Department there seems to be a persistent jumble of all the different branches of engineering and architecture. A man whose speciality is hydraulics is engaged in erecting a Gothic or Indo-Saracenic building. A man whose particular study has been architecture and whose forte is design, either decorative or structural, is placed in charge of a survey, or to design a system of drainage. No doubt it is desirable to have some knowledge of all branches of his profession, but there is work of all sorts, and there are men of all sorts. If the square man is placed in the round hole and *vice versa* the result can never be satisfactory, and if the reply to this is there should be no square or round man, the angles should have been rubbed off the square and the round should have been reduced to some irregular shape nearly approaching a square, so that all may be fit for any position in which they are placed, it is impossible to avoid thinking that the result will be that the department will be filled with a number of men who have no special qualifications for anything in particular. All the works executed will be reduced to a state of mediocrity without a trace of genius or special qualifications in any of them, and the truest description of a man in the Public Works Department would be that he is Jack of all trades and master of none.

CANTAB.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I crave your permission to throw in some of my own individual remarks upon the Eastern Question, and I hope you will give them space in your most valuable journal at your early convenience.

The war at present going on between the two great Powers, Turkey and Russia, has become a matter of so much interest that every person, be he of any sect, is looking forward with eagerness as to what will be its ultimate issue. No doubt is entertained regarding the final subjugation and dismemberment of Turkey as a European country. There is also no doubt about the fact, so the current opinion goes, that the future misfortune of the country is owing entirely to England's backwardness in going to give it a helping hand. England was bound by the Treaty of Paris to preserve the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire; that promise she has now broken shamelessly, and by her doing so she has given the world to understand not only that she has acted treacherously, but that she has been weak in every respect—weak because if she has had no turn to go to fight for the Turk, she ought to have gone to preserve her own interests at least, when already they have been partly affected, and this she has had no courage to do. But what will be the ultimate consequences of the conquest of Turkey by Russia, and what will be the public opinion regarding the action of England, is the question of the day. As for Russia, she, being flushed with a series of victories she has gained up to the present, will, no doubt, direct her march towards the capital itself, notwithstanding the promises she has made to England, that she has not the least desire to affect British interests in any way. British interests lie in Constantinople, it being "the key of the world," and when these are nearly affected, should not England gird her loins to prepare herself to defend them? Does not her disinclination to go to war to defend her own ground betray in her a spirit of weakness? If Turkey is allowed to be swallowed up by the Northern country, why, every nation's interests will be at stake. The excuse brought forward by Russia to justify her going to fight Turkey was to enforce upon Turkey the improvement of the condition of her Christian subjects. In justification of her going to fight some other nation she will bring forth some other excuse; so that every nation will have to be constantly on their guard to ward off the advent of that dangerous bear.

Let us now turn to the equally important question, what will be the public opinion regarding the action of England in this case? Turkey conquered, the very foundation of the British Empire in India will become unstable. India contains a hundred different sects, speaking different languages; and the Mussulmans form the sixth part of its whole population, and, apart from other considerations, the very fact that the religion of Turkey has been in common with their own will, after she has bent her neck under the Russian yoke, and through the sheer backwardness of England to uphold her, drive every follower of Mahomet to madness, and cause him to entertain ideas inimical to British interests in this country. There will be a sort of ill-feeling between the ruling and the ruled, and this will give opportunity to a foreign nation, ambitious like Russia, to entertain designs against England. And, however loyal the Mahomedans may be, still, in case of Russia intending to fight England, the fact that England has not rendered any assistance to Turkey will weaken them, and hence affect the stability of the Empire. This the English nation must think

Bombay, Jan. 24. COMMON SENSE.

THEATRICALS AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 23.

IF, Sir, you should be on the look-out for a place where, in spite of climatic disadvantages, you could enjoy social felicity, allow me to suggest Baroda. Should you ask the secret of the happiness, I'll whisper it, *We all pull together.* We have had for a month or two the most pleasing variety of distractions. "The own child of the British Government" has treated us with a hospitality worthy the offspring of so illustrious a parent. The plain of Dubka has been stained with gore: the blood of the wild boar, hunted and slain by our young men, some of them falling as they rode, but with true Anglo-Saxon insouciance, singing as they fell to the tune of "Vive le Sport." A few days ago an intellectual amusement was provided for us in camp itself. Surely the actor is a great educator of his fellows, as the judicious poet says—

> The stage legitimate is meant,
> In various sorts of ways,
> To show, as in a looking-glass,
> The antics that man plays.

So with the laudable desire to instruct and amuse, the company, now in possession of the Court Theatre, devoted themselves and their talents for a whole evening to the public good. The first piece performed was that suggestive and pathetic composition styled "Sweethearts" by W. S. Gilbert, represented in two acts by four characters, viz:—

Mr. Harry Spreadbrow	Capt. J.
Wilcox (a gardener)	Dr. C.
Miss Jenny Northcott	Mrs. J.
Ruth (a servant)	Mrs. S.

We noticed the stern critic of the drama on that evening; he who came—as is the manner with critics—to snarl, we saw even *him*, now radiant with laughter, now touched to tears. And, indeed, who could resist the influence of the scene. The glorious spinster of our youth, the only spinster *we* can ever appreciate, appears again before us in all the ample circumference of form, such as that before which we knelt some thirty years ago. The same beauty of feature: the same love of independence: if our memory serve us right, the same result: we were refused, and so was poor Harry Spreadbrow. The finished coquettry of Jenny as rendered by Mrs. J. was simply admirable. Notwithstanding the pointed hints of the favoured Wilcox, whose garden was a model of art, and whose fingers handled the pruning scissors as though they had been to the manner born notwithstanding the manly love of Spreadbrow, and the deep emotion so well simulated by our great Nimrod, Miss Jenny enjoys her triumph, and bids her lover a jaunty good-bye, but *non sine ultore.*

The second scene was equally effectively rendered, and we are inclined to think with the gallant old suitor, that the ripe fruit was even fairer than the flower. The tone of the advice bought of a reproachful experience, given to the maid who for the first time realises her own love's young dream; the larking half-despair in the phrase, "We are old folks now Henry Spreadbrow," as given by Mrs. J., was nature itself. The jaunty old Indian civilian turning the tables with knowing retort on his former tormentor; shewing that, "like a man," he had not forgotten the scene of thirty years ago, as rendered by Captain J., was most excellent, and the *naïveté* of Mrs. S. as Ruth, was charming. By the kindness of the gallant officer who commands the station, and who is ever to the front in the promotion of social pleasures, the band of the 20th N. I. discoursed sweet music, and then followed the popular farce "Ici on parle Français."

Characters.

Mr. Spriggins (a lodging-house keeper)	Dr. C.
Victor (a Frenchman)	Mr. E.
Major Regulus Rattan (a Slasher)	Mr. H.
Mrs. Spriggins (wife of S.)	Mrs. T.
Angelina (daughter of S.)	Mrs. J.
Julia (wife of the Major)	Mrs. H.
Anna Maria (maid of all work)	Mrs. S.

In this we find that the love of money threatens to be the root of many evils; the *denouement*, however, turns out happily. The literary labours of Spriggins to master a foreign tongue, with his eye always on the main chance, was capitally realised by Dr. C. Victor proclaimed his nationality by flashes of the Parisian, which the excitement of the moment brought out in all its purity; and his readiness to meet his foe when challenged on a point affecting the honour of his woman shewed *le coq Gaulois*, with his old true mettle. The "Major" was the well-rendered impersonation of choler, and we must admit that he had cause to be angry; for, although his suspicions turned out to be unfounded, still Julia *had* glided away from him provokingly in that railway train, and those Frenchmen are so insinuating. The tortures of mind which a descendant of the aristocracy reduced to lodging-house keeping must undergo, were told to the world most pathetically by Mrs. T. Julia, we thought, was much too charming a wife for the Major. Angelina was a girl calculated to make a husband—even a French husband—proud, and Anna Maria, in the assertion of her freedom, was as perfect as could be. We returned homewards with a wish that all the world might be as happy a stage as that in our little theatre, and all the men and women living upon it as good actors and actresses as the members of our favourite troupe.

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS."—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE PORTE AND PEACE CONDITIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 25.

The Ottoman Porte has pledged its word to Russia, that the conditions of peace shall be concealed until the Treaty of Peace between Turkey and Russia has actually been concluded.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, JULY 26.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question respecting the rumoured movement of the British Fleet to Gallipoli, said that on Wednesday the Mediterranean Squadron received orders to enter the Dardanelles solely for the purpose of keeping open the waterway and protecting British interests, but that last night, when it was known that Russia had communicated her conditions of peace to the Porte, the Commander of the British Mediterranean Squadron was ordered to stop at the entry of the Dardanelles.

THE EXTRA GRANT FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a further question, said that the extra grant for the Army and Navy estimates which Parliament would be asked to vote would amount to six millions sterling.

STATEMENT BY LORD BEACONSFIELD.

Lord Beaconsfield, in reply to a question, said that the British Government, before ordering the Mediterranean Squadron to enter the Dardanelles, had informed the Powers that it had no intention of breaking its neutrality.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD CARNARVON.

Lord Carnarvon, in the House of Lords, announced having thrice tendered his resignation as Secretary of State for the Colonies, first on the occasion of Lord Beaconsfield censuring his speech of the 2nd January, and again in consequence of his dissenting from the views of the other members of the Cabinet in the matter of the special vote of money for Naval and Military preparations, and then as to the advisability of ordering the British Fleet to the Dardanelles.

LORD CARNARVON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

It is currently reported that the Duke of Buckingham will succeed Lord Carnarvon in the Cabinet.

LORD DERBY'S RESIGNATION.

Lord Derby will retain office provisionally. The withdrawal of his resignation is understood to depend upon whether the Government will press the vote for the extra six millions sterling required on account of Naval and Military preparations on Monday next (28th).

DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons there was a debate on the Indian Budget, during which Lord George Hamilton spoke in defence of Sir John Strachey's proposals, and deprecated their discussion at present as being premature.

THE COMMAND AT THE CAPE.

Major-General Thesiger has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces at the Cape.

THE ORDER OF St. MICHAEL AND St. GEORGE.

Major General Sir Arthur P. Phayre, Governor of the Island of Mauritius, has been created a Knight Grand Cross Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 26.

The Indian transport Jumna arrived here today from Bombay.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPE, JAN. 26.

The Ottoman Porte is ignorant of any armistice having been signed.

The conditions of peace demanded by Russia have been confidentially communicated to the Turkish Parliament, but otherwise they have not been revealed.

The Russian head-quarters with Server and Namyk Pashas, the Turkish Commissioners, have left Kezanlik and continue their advance.

WAR DEMONSTRATION IN GREECE.

ATHENS, JAN. 26.

Demonstrations in favour of war with Turkey continue to be made here. It is asserted that the Greek Ministry intend hostilities should the Chamber of Deputies consent to the step.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The British Mediterranean Squadron has entered the Dardanelles, but will withdraw directly to Besika Bay, where it remains till further orders.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

BERLIN, JAN. 27.

The *North German Gazette* of Berlin states that the alliance between the Czar and the Emperors of Germany and Austria remains unshaken.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

ROME, JAN. 27.

The condition of His Holiness the Pope has again changed for the worse.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 25, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	44,000 Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	7,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	6,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	7,000 do.
Do. do do. Surats....	5,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton............	445,000 do.
Do. do. Surats..................	14,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	16,000 do.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices irregular. Surats prices irregular. The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	7-1½
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1s. 8⅝d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper............	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	89¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	109¼
Bar Silver..	53⅜
Total Coin in the Bank of France..	£79,400,000
" Notes in Circulation	£98,800,000

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 27, 7-15 A.M.

Steamer Hydaspes, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, JAN. 27, 8 A.M.

Mail steamer Lombardy arrived.

MADRAS, JAN. 27, 9 A.M.

Mail for Sourabaya leaves Singapore to-morrow afternoon.

MADRAS, JAN. 27, 12 A.M.

Mail leaves Singapore for Batavia 6 P.M. to-morrow.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to be held on Wednesday, the Select Committee's report on the Treasure Trove Bill will be presented; and the Bill to assimilate certain powers of the local Governments of the North Western Provinces and Oudh will be introduced, and referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee reports on the Seamen's Wages Bill and on the several taxation Bills before the Council will also be presented. Mr. Morgan will be added to the Select Committee on the Stamps and Court Fees Bill.

A RUMOUR of uncertain authority from the frontier states that the Ameer of Cabul is sending all available troops towards Candahar. The cause of this new movement is not stated. Russian Envoys are represented as still going to and from Cabul, and the latest arrived Envoy, it is said, "is treated with much consideration."

WE understand that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has applied to the Government of India for permission to nominate the minor brother of the Maharaja of Durbhanga to the Covenanted Civil Service.

WE hear that Mr. Saunders, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in consequence of recent domestic affliction, has sent in an application to resign the Service. It is probable that Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Secretary, Foreign Department, will be appointed to succeed him.

IT is arranged that the coming vacancies in the High Court, Calcutta, will be filled by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, C. S., and Mr. L. R. Tottenham, C. S., the former succeeding Mr. Birch, the latter succeeding Mr. Morris.

THE last annual report on the Registration Department of Bombay, including Sind and Aden, shews the income of the department to have slightly increased while the expenditure has been greater than in the preceding year. Certain reductions have therefore been ordered, and further larger reductions will be made if the report for the current year does not present more favourable results.

A COMMITTEE composed of military officers has been ordered to assemble in Calcutta for the purpose of drawing up a scheme for working the State railways by discharged soldiers.

WE have heard so much, says the Lahore paper, about the dishonesty of subordinate railway officials during the late press of grain traffic, that it is a pleasure to hear that Mr. A. D. Green, Station Master at Loodiana, is, with permission of the Agent of the S. P. and D. Railway, about to be honoured for having "worked very hard with honesty and uprightness," during that period of temptation. The native merchants of Loodiana are about to present Mr. Green with a gold watch and bangles, valued at Rs. 500, with an address in the above terms.

THE *Indian Mirror* asserts that a despatch has been received from the Secretary of State directing the different departments which annually go to Simla not to leave the Presidency for the hills till the middle of April, and to re-assemble at the Presidency by the beginning of November at the latest.

WE understand that measures are about to be taken to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants in British Burma. The subject is one for the Legislature to deal with, and an Act will probably be passed, similar to the Act now in force in Madras. Since the introduction of the Madras Act (I. of 1873) it appears from the district reports that the in iscriminate slaughter of elephants in that Presidency has been checked; and the stock of elephants in some of the forests is said to have slightly increased. The Act, however, has not been sufficiently long in operation to allow of any considerable increase in the stock.

AT the Allahabad Church Conference lately sitting there, the Bishop of Calcutta, replying to an observation, made by Mr. Knox, that an officer of Government became a marked man the instant he took pains to enlighten natives who came to him for counsel and help in the religion he professed, his Lordship said that "an official had a perfect right to answer questions thus put to him. The real point was, that he must not make use of his official position to induce natives to become Christians, but as a private individual he was at perfect liberty to do everything he could to assist his native brethren; and he was quite satisfied Government had no desire to prevent officials aiding those who voluntarily sought instruction and help. (Hear, hear.) If we had a right to feed 100 natives, surely we had a right to give them the Bread of Life when they came as beggars to ask for it. He expressed these views openly and frankly, and he might say that, when in England just before his consecration, the same question had turned up, and Lord Northbrook, happening to be present, had confirmed the views he himself had expressed. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship, in conclusion, said he did not think it was desirable that men occupying official appointments should plunge very deeply into such work among the natives, but he was sure there were many ways in which the latter might be helped without any undue influence being used."

THE *Madras Mail*:—The bestowal of the Victoria Cross on Captain Scott, of the 4th Sikhs, for an act of bravery at ~~Quettah~~ on the 26th of July last, has been announced. He was drilling a detachment of his regiment about a couple of hundred yards from some railway works near Quettah, which were being inspected by Lieutenants Kunhardt and Hewson, when the latter were attacked by a number of Pathan coolies. Captain Scott seized a rifle and a bayonet from one of the sepoys, and ran to the rescue of his brother officers. He bayonetted three men, and the rest took to their heels, pursued by the Sikh soldiers. Lieutenant Hewson was killed before Captain Scott came up; Lieutenant Kunhardt, though severely wounded, has since recovered. He undoubtedly owes his life to the prompt action of Captain Scott, V.C. No one will for a moment call the "valour" of this officer into question. He saw a couple of his brother officers attacked by a pack of armed coolies, and instead of running away to save himself, he rushed to the protection of his friends. He slew three coolies, and the rest took to their heels. But we do not consider this act of Captain Scott a sufficient qualification for the most coveted distinction in the British Army. We cannot assume that it is a strange thing for a British officer to be brave in the defence of his brother officers or countrymen. Had Lieutenant Kunhardt or Lieutenant Hewson seen Captain Scott mobbed by coolies, would he not have tried to rescue him? The "Order of Victoria" was established to reward conspicuous "bravery in action or distinction before an enemy." It would be an abuse of terms to call the Pathan coolies an "enemy;" it would be absurd to say that Captain Scott was "in action." The Warrant establishing the Order records the Queen's desire that the "new naval and military decoration" shall "be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the officers and men of our naval and military service." But if naval or military officers, or men, are to be held entitled to the Order for rendering effective assistance, at some personal risk, in quelling a civil affray in the street, an *émeute* in a jail, or a vulgar row, we fear the "V.C." will become cheap, and will cease to be eagerly sought after.

A VERY interesting breach of promise case will shortly be before the High Court, Calcutta. One of the gentlemen who will take a prominent part is, or was, a wealthy broker.

To an abstract of the mean meteorological condition of Madras, for the complete year 1877, compared with the average of past years, Mr. Pogson annexes the following hopeful remarks: "If, as appears to be now pretty evident, the minimum frequency of solar spots, corresponding to maximum solar heat and minimum rainfall at places not far from the equator, is now past, further deficiency in Southern India need no longer be feared for several successive years; but its recurrence between 1887 and 1889 may be as certainly anticipated as that of any other natural periodical phenomenon with the laws and working of which we are already much better acquainted."

THE HIGH COURT REPORTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Young Mr. Hart has at a leap got into one of the finest appointments in the gift of the Bombay Government, and old Mr. Spencer, after having borne the heat and burden of the day, is "left lamenting," like Campbell's poor Lord Ullin. Mr. Kirkpatrick, a new man but well backed up, was reported to have silently stept into that simple *sine qua non*, vacated by Mr. Hart. The report seems, however, to have been premature. Perhaps it was a sort of pilot balloon. Possibly, Mr. K. will yet come in as the winner—for is he not a relation of one of the High Court Judges? The idea of a judge's or some Bombay grandee's son or relation coming as a young briefless to the Bombay bar is a very taking one. His prospects of a fat appointment in and about the High Court are by no means remote. Now, it appears there are a great many candidates for the High Court reportership. Of course there are—it is one of the fattest *sine qua nons* about the place, and it would be vastly interesting to know the names of those who are flocking round it. It would not be pleasant to disappoint the whole lot; but, Sir, in these days of severe economy, of retrenchment that deprives some poor beggar of his life-bread, in these days of new and heavy taxes, would it not be desirable to abolish some of these fat featherbeds? Mr. Kirkpatrick would, no doubt, like to have it, so would young Mr. Pinhey, and others equally gifted; but the question is, is the place, costing Rs. 12,000 a year, necessary? I answer, and many will agree with me, that it decidedly is not. The whole work of the learned reporter consists in reproducing the written judgments of the judges, with here and there a note not particularly learned or laborious, and for this a sum of Rs. 1,000 a month is paid! It is a costly farce. The whole work of reporting, such as we now get, can well be done by the Chief Registrar of the High Court or his subordinates, without any extra emolument; and it is evident that this should be done if Government has any respect for real economy. Unfortunately it is this little 'if,' which is very much in the way, and reform and retrenchment, where most needed, are words of no meaning or effect. The result is,—the judges of the land and big officials say, "our sons and servers must grow fat—so let the people pay."

Jan. 25. CIVIS.

MHOW RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter which appeared in your issue of the 19th instant, signed Major Crosbie, imputing a misstatement in the account rendered of the 3rd day's racing, I beg to forward you a copy of a letter received from Captain Charles, which coincides with the account given by

"YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT."

SIR,—As regards the letter from Major Crosbie in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 19th, to which my attention has been drawn, I beg to state that I was positively sitting in the scales with my saddle and weight cloths in my lap when told that I was not to ride; moreover, I was wearing the jacket which was down in the card against Dutchman's name. I do not wish to further discuss the subject, or Major Crosbie's letter, but I think it right to let the correct state of the case be known as regards this part of it.—Yours, &c.

Neemuch, Jan. 22. CAPTAIN CHARLES.

P. S.—You are welcome to make any use you like of this letter.

BOMBAY.

RAIN.—A few slight showers of rain fell in the Fort on Saturday night and early yesterday morning.

THE following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Hubertus	Unrath
Overture.........	Pigue Dame	Suppe
Selection.........	Les Diamants De La Couronne	Auber
Waltz	Hebe	Crowe
Quadrille	Theresa	Godfrey
Galop	Sancy Kate	Gwyllm

THE JOHN CONNON SCHOOL.—A Marathi paper states, that on the 5th of February, H. E. Sir Richard Temple will open a fancy bazar on behalf of this school.

LECTURE.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Dr. Blaney is announced to give an address on "The training of European youths in India for the business of Life," in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, to-morrow night. The Association under whose auspices this address is promised, has, it appears, taken up a matter which is of great importance to the largely increasing European community in Bombay, and from Dr. Blaney's intimate acquaintance with the circumstances under which a large number of boys of European parentage are trained, those who hear his lecture may expect to learn what is interesting and instructive on the subject.

THE s. s. Thessaly entered the Sassoon Dock on the morning of the 26th instant, where she is discharging her cargo. The s. s. Sheldon entered the dock on the same day.

THE RAJA OF WASDA.—Mr. Madhowrao Hurrinaryen has, it is stated, been appointed guardian to the young Rajah of Wasda, who is now a student in the Rajkumar College.

THE services of Surgeon Leggatt, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Districts, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and that his duties at Kurrachee will be temporarily performed by Dr. Hopkins, the Civil Surgeon.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Growah Tempah, a hamal in the service of Messrs. Nicol and Co., was on Saturday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing Rs. 500 in currency notes, the property of Mr. Gordon, of the firm of Messrs. Nicol and Co. The prisoner was sentenced to nine months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

GAMBLERS.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Khodad Ali Mahomed and eight others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Page and Constable Howard, with being found gaming in a common gambling house at New Bengalpoora Cross Lane. They were all adjudged guilty, and five of the prisoners were fined Rs. 12 each and the rest Rs. 10 each, or in default to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE PARSEE PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.—We are informed on reliable authority that immediately on the termination of the hearing of this suit, the defendant, Manockjee Limjee Manockjee, caused his solicitors, Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, to prepare a mortgage deed giving a prior lien on his one-fourth share of the trust moneys of his mother, amounting to Rs. 30,000, to his friend Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel, grandson of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel. The hearing of the case closed on Tuesday, the 22nd instant; the deed was executed, we are told, on the 24th and registered on the 25th inst. What the meaning of this is, may probably be guessed.

A FATAL ASSAULT.—On Saturday morning last, a quarrel occurred between three Gates labourers residing in a chawl at Patuckwaddy, which terminated in blows, and one of the men was so severely handled that he had to be removed to the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he expired soon after his admission. An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on view of the body of the deceased, when four witnesses were examined and their evidence taken, together with that of Dr. Arnott, Surgeon of the hospital, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and was of opinion that death was caused by rupture of the spleen, and that the injury might have been inflicted by blows with the fist. The jury returned the following verdict, "That the death of Dhondiba Bhewrajee was caused by rupture of the spleen, the result of blows inflicted by Khondajee Manajee, under such circumstances that the act of Khondajee Manajee was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—We have learned from an authentic source that the following railway accidents have taken place within a week, and we think they demand the earnest attention of the Railway authorities:—A collision between No. 7 down and 27 up goods trains took place at Borgaum station on the line of the Nagpore extension, on the 23rd instant. More than half a dozen vehicles of both trains, including an engine, were smashed, but fortunately no one was hurt. A muccudum was the cause of this collision, who worked the points wrongly. The muccudum has made his escape from the police. On the 20th instant another railway accident happened to the Nagpore mail train at Phoolgaum. A couple of waggons of an up-goods train went off the rail, but no damage was done to the rolling stock. The road was cleared by the prompt assistance of the Permanent Way Inspector, within two hours, and the local trains commenced to run as usual. A third accident took place at 279 mileage between Bhosawul and Warrungaum station. The cause of this was some defect in the railway line. A couple of waggons of No. 25 up-goods train went off the line and were completely smashed. The guard received a slight cut on his right leg.—*Deccan Herald.*

IT is rumoured that Mr. H. Conder, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay, intends to proceed on short leave to England, and that Mr. E. W. Kisly, Passenger Superintendent, will act for him.—*Id.*

PUBLIC BREAKFASTS.—We observe that Lady Meade receives visitors at the Hyderabad Residency every Monday, and that Sir Richard Meade receives gentlemen at breakfast every Wednesday morning. Our public breakfasts both in Bombay and Poona were a regular institution up to the time of Sir Bartle Frere's leaving Bombay. They existed during Sir George Arthur, Lord Falkland, Sir G. R. Clerke, Lord Elphinstone, and Sir Bartle Frere's *regimé*. It was a grand opportunity for becoming acquainted with the real need of the Presidency, and with the character of those under the Governor's authority.—*Id.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S s. s. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs H Oliphant and two infants	Col L F Farquharson
	Mrs Gerrard Gaye
Mr and Mrs A C Oliphant and two infants	Mr W Grice
	Capt S Davis
Admiral Provost	Mr Curtis

FOR VENICE.

Mr Alfred Howell	Mr Forster

FOR SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs Hurst	Mr J Graham
Mr Blomfield	Mr Spiro
Capt and Mrs Hooper and two children	Miss Wardell
	Mr Larcom.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Alex Nicol	Major L S Warren
Mr W R S Jones	Mr J D Maxwell.

THE ESPLANADE THEATRE.

DURING the past week the management of this little theatre received very encouraging support, and the actors had the satisfaction of playing before fairly well-filled houses. If something could only be done to improve the scenery, and drill into ship-shape the medley crew who appear as peasants, conspirators, or courtiers, the performance would be improved and the entertainment would be a very good one; but with the best intention in the world of making due allowance for shortcomings the frequent appearance of emerald green trees in a scene with a pea-soup background becomes monotonous, and the apparition of a band of robbers or virtuous peasantry who perform what should be a lively chorus, by means of pantomimic action and dumb show is unsatisfactory from a musical point of view. "The Lily of Killarney," founded on Boucicault's "Colleen Bawn" was played on Saturday very creditably, always bearing in mind the above-named drawbacks, but it would be perhaps well in future representations if the actors were to remember that an Irishman even under the influence of passion does not forget his brogue or descend to ordinary English at any time. We were glad to see the house so well filled and the audience so well pleased.

AT a court-martial held on the 16th instant at Mangalore, Private Goorish, 34th Regiment, was tried on a charge of insubordination and refusal to go on guard. The prisoner was found guilty on both counts and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for two months and to receive fifty lashes. The man was led out on the parade ground this morning in presence of the whole regiment, his charge read, and he was bound to the pillory. The kind-hearted Col. Couchman, however, stopped the execution of the sentence of whipping in consideration of the unexceptionable character borne by the prisoner for the last nine years, and as this was the first occasion in which Goorish's conduct had been complained of, as he considered the humiliation of being thus publicly exposed a sufficient punishment, and directed the prisoner's release to undergo his term of imprisonment.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LIST OF BUSINESS FOR TUESDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

I.—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from Messrs. Hormusji Cursetji, Bomanji Cursetji, and Heerjibhoy Cursetjee, administrators to the estate of the late Mr. Cursetji Cowasji, dated 26th November 1877, forwarding for the consideration of the President and Members of the Legislative Council copy of their memorial dated 3rd November 1877 (with an appendix) addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council on the subject of the General Abkari Bill (No. III. of 1877). 2. Petition from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji and others, dated 22nd November 1877, regarding the General Abkari Bill No. III. of 1877). 3. Letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 18th December 1877, submitting for consideration a representation on the subject of the Town Duties levied by the Municipality of Bombay under the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872. 4. Petition from the Bombay Association, dated —— December 1877, regarding the General Abkari Bill (No. III. of 1877). 5. Letter from the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, dated —— December 1877, submitting a resolution passed at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 4th instant, relative to the provision made in the General Abkari Bill (No. III. of 1877) to repeal Bombay Act No. IX. of 1867.

II.—Bills and Orders of the day—

1. Bill No. I. of 1878. A Bill for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Presidency of Bombay. *First Reading.* 2. Bill No. I. of 1875. The Bombay Revenue Officers and Land Revenue Code Bill. *To resume consideration of the Bill in detail.* 3. Bill No. III. of 1877. A Bill to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay. *To resume consideration of the Bill in detail.* 4. Bill No. VI. of 1877. A Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, and to continue the same as so amended. *To resume consideration of the Bill in detail.*

HIGH COURT.—26TH JANUARY.

(BEFORE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE'S ESTATE.

In the matter of the goods of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased, and on behalf of the present Sir Jamsetjee and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the administrators of his estate, the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, moved for an alteration in the letters of administration granted to them by the Court. The letters were granted on the 6th December 1877, and the grant was of the property and credits of the deceased in the Bombay Presidency, the learned counsel's application being that it be extended to the property and credits in British India. The application was made under Act XIII. of 1875 of which Mr. Marriott read certain sections. Now, in this case the deceased was possessed, besides property in the Bombay Presidency, of four shares in the Bank of Bengal, of the value of Rs. 4,200, to which the letters of administration, being limited as above, would not apply. In the original affidavit the shares had been properly mentioned. They had paid the fee really upon the whole estate including the shares, and it was only by a mistake the grant was limited. The assets had been mentioned in the inventory, and everything had been done that was required under the Act to obtain the grant throughout the whole of British India.

The Judge mentioned an objection raised by the Ecclesiastical Registrar (Mr. Orr), that no affidavit had been made showing that letters of administration had not been applied for anywhere else. It was a matter of practice that, once letters of administration were granted, they could never be amended except for clerical errors. The question arose because it seemed to be so repugnant to the practice: otherwise there was really nothing in the alteration.

The Advocate-General said this was in fact a clerical error, and referred to a rule of the Calcutta High Court under which letters could be amended.

The Judge, upon referring to the rule, said he had no hesitation in concluding that the power to alter existed in the Court. The Bengal High Court would not have made the rule unless the Judges thought they had the power. It was ordered that the grant be amended by extending it to the whole of British India on the administrators paying the necessary fees and filing a short affidavit that they had not applied for a grant, and as far as they were aware no letters had been granted anywhere else.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROPERTY AND CREDITS OF ASPANIARJEE JAMSETJEE COMMISSARIATWALLA.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, stated that the widow of the deceased, who was the sole administratrix, wished her eldest son to be joined with her. The learned counsel therefore applied that joint letters of administration be granted to the widow and her son. This was a mere matter of form, but it was necessary to obtain the Court's order.

His Lordship granted the application.

THE CONDITION OF MYSORE.

LAVISH DISTRIBUTION OF THE MANSION HOUSE FUND.

(Correspondent of the Madras Mail.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 19.

I SEND you a few lines just to let you know how matters are going on with regard to the threatened scarcity in the Province, and I am sorry to have to tell you that there is now no doubt whatever about another bad season. The last condition report to hand is gloomy enough in its tone, but from all I can gather from the natives, and all I have seen, this paper rather over than under-rates the subject. The report says in general terms that "the outturn of the crops which have been harvested or are in process of being harvested has not been equal to the expectations which were formed from the appearance of the fields earlier in the season." From all that I can gather, there will not be more than a six-anna crop on the average, even if it makes that figure. In some parts of the country, I am told, on very good authority, that there will not be more than a two-anna crop; and then, again, we must take into consideration the fact that comparatively little land was sown last year, and thus it will be seen how little grain there will be for the people to eat, and in what a poor state the Government will be as far as the finances are concerned. The condition report for the week ending the 12th of this month has the following ominous passage:—"Were this an ordinary year, probably the circumstances of the season are such as could be dealt with by a liberal treatment of the revenue demand, and an extension of the ordinary Public Works; but preceded as this year has been by a period of severe famine, the partial loss of the early harvest calls for the utmost watchfulness since the strain the province has passed through makes it hardly possible that people so recently dependant upon Government for the means of livelihood will be able to live under prolonged high prices without that aid." Which means that Government will have to go on giving to the people the same as they did last year, and this will have to be done with an exceedingly impoverished treasury.

A great blunder has, in my opinion, been committed with regard to the Mansion House Fund. I was going to say that it had been sown broadcast over the land, and the man who could give away the most was looked upon as the man for the work. The consequence is, the fund is getting low, and a great deal more money is wanted. The money should have been husbanded till it was quite clear that the famine was over. I don't know whether money was given away in the Madras Presidency as it has been in Mysore, for here it has been lavished upon almost everything, and as I have said, the official who could spend the most was looked upon with the greatest amount of favour. It was very remarkable how the native officials found out what a terrible amount of distress there was in their districts when the money came from the Mansion House Fund, and not from Government. Take the Kolar district, for instance, when, before the money came from England, we were told that there was no distress whatever, the famine had come to a standstill, and all had been done that was required. But when it was known that money could be had simply by asking for it, and that it was not the Government that had to supply it, the distress became dreadful. If I am not mistaken ten lakhs of rupees were required for this district alone! I may be wrong about the number, but it was a large sum that was asked for, and though Mr. Krishniengar did not obtain all that he required he came in for a very good sum. I have heard energetic European officers say that they were amazed at the rapidity with which their native coadjutors were able to dispense charity, and they must have got the idea into their heads that the sooner they got rid of the money the better pleased would be their superiors, and that they would obtain *kudos* accordingly.

The result of the census has not yet been made known, but I am led to believe that the publication of this paper will disclose something terrible. I have been told the percentage of deaths in a taluq, in which the famine was not worse than in other places, is twenty-six per cent. Let twenty-five per cent. be taken as the average throughout the province, and this represents a loss of about a million and a quarter during the famine! The number of deaths may be less than this, but a fews would be surpised if it was more, for in some parts the land was all but depopulated.

REPRESENTATION OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION ON THE LICENCE TAX BIL.

CALCUTTA, 17TH JAN. 1878.

FROM Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department.

The Committee of the British Indian Association have perused the Bill entitled a Bill for the licensing of trades, dealings, and industries within the territories subject to the Government of Bengal, and desire to submit the following remarks and suggestions for the consideration of His Honour in Council.

The Committee, while recognising the necessity of additional revenue of the present financial exigencies of the State, and appreciating the motive of Government to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred; for the relief and prevention of famine in British India; venture to submit, as their deliberate and earnest conviction, that the amount required may be covered by the enforcement of strict and judicious economy, and that so long as the necessary means may be obtained by retrenchments, it cannot be fair or just to burden the people permanently with heavy taxation. If needful retrenchments could not be made at once, it would be some satisfaction to the tax-payers if an assurance were given to them that the new burdens will be withdrawn as soon as the retrenchments are effected. The Committee would accordingly take the liberty to suggest that the proposed tax, so far as the present purposes of the Bill are concerned, be limited to a short period.

When the Public Works Cess Act was passed last year, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to remark:—"There seems to be a very general opinion that something should be done to put a tax upon the trading classes. I am not in position now to propose any tax of this sort, but I do quite concur in the view that if it can be done it should be done. I have therefore consulted the Commissioners of divisions as to whether any such tax can be imposed in Bengal as the licence tax, which has been passed for the North-Western Provinces; and if we wait, we shall by this time next year have the benefit of the experience of the working of that tax in the North-Western Provinces, and then we can consider whether we can shift any portion of the burden of our present taxation upon any other classes than those on which it now falls." But this object cannot be carried into effect if the licence tax be imposed permanently for famine purposes.

Although this tax has been introduced with a view to meet famine charges, past and prospective, it is to all intents and purposes a public works cess, and as such it was imposed upon Bengal last year, this additional burden upon Bengal for the same purpose cannot, the Committee respectfully submit, be equitable. The object of the public works cess of last year was declared to be to find funds for works which were in the nature of an insurance against the famine; and although the Committee are not satisfied as to the efficacy of irrigation works as an insurance against the famine, so far as Bengal is concerned, and although it may be a doubtful policy, as lately remarked by the present Secretary of State for India in a public address in England, to burden the people with heavy taxes permanently for such works, when the benefits expected therefrom, even if realized, can be obtained only once at long intervals, still the cess has been imposed; and such being the case, the committee venture to appeal to His Honour to consider whether it is fair and just to levy another tax for the same purpose instead of equalizing the burden upon all classes as originally contemplated. If it be intended that Bengal should pay its quota to the interest charged for the famine taxes, it is observable that that quota, fixed on a fair and equitable principle, cannot absorb the whole produce of the new tax, estimated at about 40 lakhs per annum, when the interest upon the famine expenditure since 1866, to be borne by the whole Empire, will amount to 64 lakhs per annum.

[The Committee then go on to offer remarks upon the details of the Bill.]

With regard to the schedule, the Committee submit that the jumps from one class to another are at present too wide, and that it is therefore meet that the classification may be made as closely as possible with a view to avoid inequality of incidence. The present maximum of assessment fixed at Rs. 200 in the humble opinion of the Committee, appears to be too low. The principle of assessment according to section 16 will be at the rate of 2 per cent. upon earnings, and at this rate the sum of Rs. 200 represents an income of Rs. 10,000 per annum, and all persons having larger incomes will be liable to the same assessment. It will be thus seen that the higher the income the less will be the burden of assessment. The Committee are aware that this is not an income-tax, but as the assessment will be made with reference to income, however roughly estimated, a higher minumum, say Rs. 2,000, would be near justice, particularly in comparison to the poorer classes, who will be subject to the tax. The inconsistency of taxing the poor trader, who makes Rs. 50 a year, or little over Rs. 4 per month, at the rate of 2 per cent., and the rich merchant or banker, who makes Rs. 50,000 or a lakh per annum, at the rate of less than ½ and ¼ per cent., is too glaring to require comment. It has been urged that the yield of the tax at the higher rates would not be worth the trouble and annoyance which it would entail. But it should be borne in mind that next to the hardship of paying a tax, the greatest annoyance, heartburning, and injustice are felt if the incidence of that tax be unequal, and particular classes are favoured at the sacrifice of others, and the measure of injustice is believed to be full when the rich, who are best able to pay the most, are let off with a light rate, and the the poor are weighted most heavily.

The Committee would here urge the propriety of fixing a limit of exemption by law. It is true that the Collector will have the discretion to remit the tax in the case of the very poor, but such discretion may or may not be exercised, particularly when it is borne in mind that persons of this class find it difficult to reach the Collector. The Committee would therefore suggest the exemption of all persons with annual earnings of less than Rs. 100. These persons find it hard to maintain their families with such small incomes: an income of Rs. 8 per month for a family of five persons—the generally received average of a family—would not give even Rs. 2 per head. Persons so straitened in their means deserve exemption. The Committee admit that the tax, to be productive, must be spread over the masses; but at the same time it is the duty of the Government, they respectfully submit, to see that no sacrifice is demanded from those persons who are hardly in a position to keep their body and soul together. As a compensation for this loss of revenue, if the scope of the Bill were extended to those persons in the mofussil who are in the professions as usually understood, on the principle of the Calcutta schedule, the desired revenue, the Committee feel persuaded, would be derived. The Committee would, therefore, solicit His Honour in Council to take this important point into consideration.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

CANALS AND RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—It is satisfactory to see a man of Sir James Stephen's position meeting the charges which have been brought against the Government of India on account of the policy which has been pursued with regard to canals and railways in India.

Any person officially connected with the Departments having charge of these great works is often regarded as a partisan, and, whether he deserves the character or not, his remarks are received with reserve, if not with suspicion. Sir James Stephen is, as his letter shows, free from any Departmental or professional bias, and, guided by a judicial mind, he has stated facts and expressed opinions in a way which will command public attention and confidence. Your own remarks will also help to put people right on the subject.

I would only ask permission to supplement Sir James Stephen's letter and your article with a few words, for the purpose of corroborating, by later facts than those given, some of the statements which have been made and of preventing misapprehension on others.

With regard to the oft-repeated allegation as to the preference which has been given to railways to the hindrance of canals, I would simply say that there has not, I believe, been a single statesman connected with the administration of India, nor a single officer, civil or military, of any influence, who, after considering the subject without prejudice, has not been in favour of extending both irrigation and railway works, as funds were available, wherever they were practicable and suitable. And there are very few who would not agree with Sir James Stephen in thinking "that the evil of famine is so terrible that when it can be averted by a moderate insurance, that insurance should not only be paid, but should be made compulsory." This is the policy which we see by Sir John Strachey's Budget, just published, is now being adopted by the Government.

The proper application of canals and railways, and their combination both with each other and with subordinate means of communication, is the problem which has to be worked out. We may be sure that this will not be done by those who indiscriminately and blindly declare that canals, and canals only, are suitable for the wants of the country.

With respect to the system under which the greater part of the existing railways have been established, it is hardly an accurate description of it to say that the railways "have been constructed at the expense of English shareholders, who supplied the capital for the purpose," and that if "there was any squandering at all, it was a squandering of British capital by British shareholders." The money spent on the guaranteed lines is, practically, public money. The credit of the Government is as much pledged when money is raised under a guarantee as when a loan is issued; but there is this difference: In the former case money is raised for a specific purpose, which is deemed to be reproductive, and it cannot be applied to any other. It is also expected that the interest will be covered by the earnings of the lines which represent the capital. Although for some time, while the lines were unfinished or in their infancy, and while the whole system was disconnected and undeveloped, there was an annual deficit, which had to be made good by Government, their is fair ground now for hoping that this will not be the case in future. I am able to confirm the statement, partly consisting of estimates, given by Sir James Stephen as to the surplus of the present year. During the last half-year, ended the 30th of June, for which the revenue accounts have been made up, the receipts from the railways, taking the paying and non-paying together, show a surplus over the guaranteed interest of £1,060,000. The estimate included in Sir James Stephen's statement says £1,317,260 for the whole year. The difference will be more than made up by the earnings of the current half-year. The shareholders of two companies have divided in respect of the last half-year upwards of half a million in addition to the guaranteed interest, their dividends having been at the rate of £7 10s. and £7, instead of £5 per cent. per annum. As the Government divide the surplus profits with the companies, it will be seen that the total earnings were at the rate of £10 and £9 per cent. respectively. It is true that the half-year in question is generally better than the second half of the year, but it may be remarked that while the famine greatly increased the traffic for internal purposes, it so absorbed the resources of the railways as to diminish the traffic for external purposes, and that since the transport of grain to Southern India has declined a large export trade has been carried on.

I would also point out that it is not quite consistent with the exact state of the case to say that the shareholders could squander the money guaranteed. In the first place, the Government have full power to direct and control all the operations of the companies, and not a penny is allowed to be charged to capital which has not been expended with the sanction of Government. Although a company has a voice in the outlay of money, none can be spent at its will and none can be wasted without the risk of being disallowed by Government. The companies are, moreover, interested in economy, for the more that is spent the less chance there is of a dividend beyond the guarantee. It may be argued that 5 per cent. satisfies most investors and that they care not what happens so long as they receive this. There may be truth in this; but I can, from experience, state that the directors and shareholders are generally fully alive to the necessity of keeping down expenditure and of exercising economy in management, that the hope of an additional dividend is a stimulus to exertion, and that the results attained on some lines (irrespective of the increased traffic through the famine), are in a great measure due to the exertions of the staffs, to the policy which has been pursued by the joint action of the directors and the Government, and to the development in the produce of the soil through the instrumentality of railways.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JULAND DANVERS.

PILLARS OF THE EMPIRE.

I.—THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

LESS than twenty years have passed since Lord Robert Cecil used to be one of the most regular of journalists who made the afternoon pilgrimage of Fleet-street and the Strand. The young man with the severe cast of countenance, the clearly-chiselled features, and the slightly stooping figure, was well known to his contemporary publicists, though he had few words to exchange with them. His destination on these occasions was the *Standard* Office in Shoe-lane, and it was his daily practice to wait on the editor of that journal for instructions anent the topics to be treated in articles and the manner in which they were to be handled. At this time the young nobleman, who was living by his pen, had, and could have, no idea that the full honours of an ancient peerage would shortly descend to him. He was the second son of an exceedingly austere father; he had recently married, had a seat in Parliament, but no expectations save from his fine intellect and strong will, and received an allowance from his father wholly inadequate to the social needs of his position. He had passed through Eton and Oxford, had distinguished himself at the former by his distaste for the sports and pastimes of the place, by his devotion to the crucible and the laboratory, by the success with which he dabbled in photography and botany, as well as studied French, German, and modern languages generally. At Oxford he had condescended to win an "idle fellowship" at All Souls'. His tutor at Eton was the Rev. W. G. Cookesley, a name carrying with it pleasant memories and genial associations wherever old Etonians are to be found and perhaps the most striking recollection which Lord Robert Cecil's school fellows entertain of him in those remote days is that he was signally destitute of the smartness and trimness which is, for the most part, a characteristic of Eton boys. When he quitted Oxford, before he settled down in London, he travelled pretty nearly round the world. The pilgrimage of this planet was a new thing then, and novelties had an attraction for the pilgrim. He was unaccompanied; he took a delight in roughing it in America, Australia, and elsewhere, and displayed an aptitude for overcoming difficulties and conquering obstacles by dint of sheer hard work and resolution, which may be thought to have foreshadowed the address and determination with which some years later he mastered the complicated details of the Indian Budget after three days' study, or rescued a railway company from the slough of mismanagement and despond, with a promptitude and efficiency of which a certain service of plate, well known to the visitor at Hatfield, is not the least conspicuous monument.

Before he was five-and-twenty Lord Robert Cecil was returned for the borough of Stamford, previously represented in Parliament by a politician also destined to become subsequently Secretary of State for India—Sir Stafford Northcote. But at this time Lord Robert's energies were directed into the channel of journalism rather than of Parliamentary politics. His connection with literature was decidedly an impediment to his political success, and was regarded by his family and his friends as a lamentable aberration from the proper course. Both of his friends and his family he saw exceedingly little, and became a good deal of a Bohemian and an Ishmaelite. His speeches in the House of Commons at this time are marked by bitterness and acridity, qualities for whose exercise he also found an opportunity in the *Saturday Review*, then under the charge of Mr. Douglas Cook, one of the best newspaper editors of modern times, who gave his aristocratic contributor much valuable advice, that has since borne rich fruit. It may be mentioned that it was while writing for the *Saturday Review* that Lord Salisbury's attention was first actively turned to Indian affairs. He at once commenced to study them, with results which were apparent not merely in the columns of the daily and weekly Press, but in the speeches made by him in Parliament on the subject of the Indian Mutiny and the Indian Bill. Meanwhile, the heir to the Marquisate of Salisbury had grown in favour with his friends and foes, had shown himself to be a considerable personage, and had established his reputation as a political force in the House of Commons, with which both his own party and his opponents must reckon. It was the favour which was born of fear, but it had much the same effects as the favour which is born of love. His repeated attacks in the *Quarterly Review*, on the Derby-Disraeli combination of 1856, prevented the return of the Conservatives to office, and let in Lord Palmerston and the Whigs. The great feature in all these attacks, and indeed in the general political conduct of their author at this period, was an enthusiastic hatred of Mr. Disraeli, and persons began to ask whether an avenger had not arisen from the bones of Peel, and the future Tory-Premier was not destined to feel during the remainder of his career a thorn in his side. Lord Robert Cecil's social position and prospects had changed too. He had, by his brother's sudden death, become an elder son. Thus, as a prospective marquis, and a most formidably pungent critic, he became more than ever a person to be appeased.

Political office in England is quite as generally given for the purpose of muzzling dangerous and irresponsible *frondeurs* as by way of rewarding the zealous services of staunch friends. When, in 1867, Lord Derby was called upon to form an Administration, he was compelled, by the exigencies of his position, to offer Lord Cranborne the Secretaryship of State for India. The office was elevated and responsible enough for the severe and imperious ambition of the ultra-Tory member for Stamford. A natural affinity has been discovered to exist between the genius of Burke and the theme which he handled in his impeachment of Warren Hastings; and the barbaric splendour of the country which the English pro-Consul had ruled, may well have been irresistibly fascinating to the copious and gorgeous eloquence of the orator. Something of the same kind of relation there may be said to be between the temperament of Lord Salisbury and the office which he fills; something of the same adaptation of the post to the man. The Secretary of State for India glories in the burden of the work laid upon him, and which, to a great extent, he has laid on, and even created for himself. Ten years ago the clear, terse, brilliant statements—witness his famous Budget speech, delivered after three days' preparation—of Lord Cranborne in the House of Commons were a refreshing contrast to the long, loose, rambling, insolent utterances of his predecessor, Lord Halifax. But Lord Cranborne was not to hold the helm of the India Office for long. The democratic concessions of the Derby-Disraeli Reform Bill grieved and angered the Tory soul within him. He resigned his place in the Cabinet, and the pent-up torrent of his indignation with Mr. Disraeli found vent in a bitter opposition to the bill, and in a series of fiery attacks on its chief author, no consideration, Lord Cranborne vowed, would ever make him go again into the same lobby as the Semitic statesman—only Lord Cranborne used much more emphatic language—whom be stigmatised in the House of Commons as a "political adventurer," the professor of a policy of legerdemain, the "destroyer of that mutual confidence which is the very soul of our party Government." Mr. Disraeli received these attacks with cynical composure, smiled sardonically, and remarked, "The young man's head is on fire." Lord Cranborne had not yet abandoned—for the matter of that he has not abandoned it to this day—his connection with literature, and the next number of the *Quarterly Review* contained a memorable article against the Derby-Disraeli policy in the old slashing vein, entitled the "Conservative Surrender."

But, great as is Lord Salisbury's hatred of Mr. Disraeli, his love of power is even greater. Mr. Gladstone's Administration went out; Mr. Disraeli formed a Cabinet, and Lord Cranborne, who had in the meantime taken his place in the House of Lords as a full-blown Marquis, consented to serve in that Cabinet as Indian Secretary. This office he has now held for close on four years, and it is by his administration of it during this period that his character as an Indian statesman must be judged. Of the salient principles of his administration it is not necessary to say much. His policy may be described as one long and very practical illustration and endorsement of the views of the late John Stuart Mill that India should be governed from Downing-street rather than in Calcutta. Whatever its merits or demerits, the decision at which Lord Salisbury has arrived, and which he enforces, is that Her Majesty's Viceroy and his Council shall enact no great measures save after consultation with, and the sanction of, the Secretary of State. A Tory above all things, Lord Salisbury is now as keen a Free Trader as he once was Protectionist, and by his condemnation of the protective import duty imposed on British manufactured cotton goods has won the hearts of the traders of Manchester. Lord Salisbury is not only Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, he is Chancellor of the University of Oxford as well. In this capacity he has passed a bill, one of whose cardinal objects is the abolition of such sinecures as the All Souls Fellowship which he once held himself, and in this capacity, too, he seems to have been strangely amenable to academic influence in the new regulations as to the age of competition-wallahs, the reduction of the limits of which is mainly due to the recommendations of Sir Henry Maine, now Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Mr. Jowett, Master of Balliol. One innovation in a matter of detail, it may be mentioned, has been made by Lord Salisbury at the India Office—the new writing-machine, the adoption of which, however, is, we believe, confined to his lordship's room. As a Parliamentary speaker Lord Salisbury, has much improved. He has acquired mellowness without losing force. In the House of Lords he has an audience more congenial and critical than in the present House of Commons, and, contrary perhaps to his expectations, finds that there is no reason to regret his translation to the Chamber of the hereditary Legislature. In society Lord Salisbury is pleasant and popular, with plenty of talk on plenty of subjects, eschewing political topics as far as possible, and infinitely preferring experimental chemistry. Since the failure of the Constantinople Conference his admiration for things Russian has become less conspicuous than it was. Yet at the present moment Count Schouvaloff is his guest at Hatfield.—*Home News.*

CHARLES DICKENS'S VERSE.

(Spectator.)

IN the January number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* there is a paper of some interest by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, in which the principal specimens of Charles Dickens's verse are collected together. Dickens does not seem to have written as much verse as Thackeray, nor is there among his efforts of this kind any piece which even approaches in merit some half-dozen or more of Thackeray's little poems,—and we say this without taking into account at all the humorous poems in which verse is only used by Trackeray as a means of enhancing the groteque effects of his story. No doubt the reason is to be found in the habitual motive of the two great novelists. Dickens was one of the greatest humourists who ever lived, if you mean by a humourist one who could accumulate round the thread of a particular grotesque idea an unrivalled wealth of apt and ever-brightening illustration, partly drawn from his enormous rapidity and accuracy of observation, but still more from the whimsical fancy which made observation in him completely subservient to his keen sense of the ridiculous. In the deepest sense of the word "humour,"—the humour which springs from the subtler paradoxes of *feeling*,—Dickens was not really a creator of anything like the first order. His finest touches are subtle indeed, but they are subtle rather in the mode in which he gives expression to what is intrinsically ridiculous, than in the shades of emotion with which he deals. When, for instance, be makes Mrs. Gamp propose to cut bread and butter for others, and then makes her wander off into reasons for cutting off the crust which show that what she is thinking of is her own "tender teeth," and not any own else's, the exquisite ludicrousness of her speech is due not to any subtle dealing with human emotions, but to the accumulation of external detail with which he embellishes the disclosure of her self-regarding appetites. In his own way, Dickens surpassed any humourist whom England, or perhaps the world, has produced. But then that way was a peculiar way, and depended much more on illimitable resources for harping on the same string without ever saying the same thing a second time, and this without ever swerving from his original idea, than on any fineness of insight into the dissolving colours of human emotion. Now this vast wealth of fancy for the skilful and various illustration of selfishness, or hypocrisy, or childish perplexity, or professional enthusiasm—in which last Dickens was a greater master than in anything else,—is hardly a qualification for any kind of even comic poetry, and accordingly, excepting, perhaps, Mr. Weller's song concerning the Bishop's murder and robbery by Dick Turpin on Hounslow Heath, there is no comic poetry of his worth notice. What remains of Dickens's poetry is, almost without exception, picturesque or pathetic in its motive; and whether in the picturesque or in the pathetic vein, Dickens was apt to be so self conscious that he almost always fell into melodramatic pictures or melodramatic sentiment; and it is this which spoils his poetry, whether his poetic prose or his verse itself. Perhaps the most deservedly popular of all his few poems is the one called "The Ivy Green" in "Pickwick," which is really graceful, but has a conventional sort of plaintiveness that does not ring like true feeling,—

"Oh! a dainty plant is the ivy green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old!
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The wall must be crumbled, the stone decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim:
And the mouldering dust that years have made
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Fast be stealeth on, though he wears no wings,
And a staunch old heart has he.
How closely he twineth, how tight he clings,
To his friend the huge Oak Tree!
And slily he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously hugs and crawleth round
The rich mould of dead men's graves.
Creeping where grim death hath been,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Whole ages have fled, and their works decayed,
And nations have scattered been;
But the stout old ivy shall never fade
From its hale and hearty green.
The brave old plant, in its lonely days,
Shall fatten upon the past:
For the stateliest building man can raise
Is the ivy's food at last.
Creeping on, where time has been,
A rare old plant is the ivy green."

The half-murderous and ogreish temper attributed to the ivy in that strong is, however, a pure bit of common-place. As the ivy is seen its richest life where there is most decay, it would occur to any one to depict it as feeding on time and death, and this idea is worked out in every verse. But if that were really the most natural idea suggested, we should regard ivy with more disgust than pleasure,—much as we regard the rank and noxious weeds which really suggest ideas of death as well as age; and we need not say that that is not really the sentiment with which a plant is regarded that we all cultivate so carefully, and are so glad to see covering bare walls and enveloping the most beautiful and stately of buildings. In fact, Dickens fastened on a commonplace idea which was not really appropriate to his subject, and then worked it out with his usual skill and smartness. But if this bit of verse is hardly true in its sentiment, still less so, we think, are the passages of so-called poetical prose for which his tales are famous. Mr. Fitzgerald says:—

"Mr. Horne, the author of 'Orion,' was the first, we believe, to point out that many tender passages of Dickens's prose writings were virtually blank verse, a theory well supported by these specimens from 'The Old Curiosity Shop:'—

"'And now the bell—the bell
She had so often heard by night and day,
And listened to with solemn pleasure,
E'en as a living voice—
Rung its remorseless toll for her,
So young, so beautiful, and good.
Decrepit age and vigorous life,
And blooming youth and helpless infancy
Poured forth—on crutches, in the pride of strength
And health, in the full blush
Of promise, the mere dawn of life—
To gather round her tomb. Old men were there
Whose eyes were dim
And senses failing,
Grandames who might have died ten years ago
And still been old—the deaf, the blind, the lame;
The living dead in many shapes and forms,
To see the closing of this early grave.
What was the death it would shut in,
To that which still could crawl and creep above it!
Along the crowded path they bore here now;
Pure as the new-fall'n snow
That covered it; whose day on earth
Had been as fleeting.
Under that porch, where she had sat when Heaven
In mercy brought her to that peaceful spot,
She passed again and the old church
Received her in its quiet shade.'

'Throughout the whole of the above, only two unimportant words have been omitted, *in* and *its*, and "grandames" has been substituted for "grandmothers." All that remains is exactly as in the original, not a single word transposed, and the punctuation the same to a comma. Again, take the brief homily that concludes the funeral:—

'Oh! it is hard to take to heart
The lesson that such deaths will teach,
But let no man reject it,
For it is one that all must learn,
And is a mighty, universal truth.
When Death strikes down the innocent and young,
For every fragile form from which he lets
The parting spirit free,
A hundred virtues rise,
In shapes of mercy, charity, and love,
To walk the world and bless it.'

So also in 'Nicholas Nickleby'.—

'The grass was green above the dead boy's grave,
Trodden by feet so small and light,
That not a daisy drooped its head
Beneath their pressure.
Through all the spring and summer time
Garlands of fresh flowers, wreathed by infant hands,
Rested upon the stone."

But these passages suggest to our minds much more the self-consciousness of feeling exulting in its own beauty, than the unstudied pathos of natural emotion. We confess we are unable to enjoy the rhythm which seems to mark that artificial state of mind. Compare these passages with one of Thackeray's most truly pathetic passages, and we see at once how much truer a lyrical "cry" there is in it than in Dickens's solemn and sonorous—we might almost say funeral sermon-like—grief. We will take the passage where Esmond meets Lady Castlewood after the evening service in Winchester Cathedral—

"'And now we are drawing near to home,' she continued; 'I knew you would come, Henry, if it was but to forgive me for having spoken unjustly to you after that horrid—horrid misfortune. I know it was half frantic with grief when I saw you. And I know now,—they have told me. That wretch—whose name I can never mention even—has said it; how you tried to avert the quarrel, and would have taken it on yourself, my poor child! but it was God's will that I should be punished, and that my dear lord should fall.'—He gave me his blessing on his death-bed,' Esmond said; 'thank God for that legacy'—'Amen, amen, dear Henry!' says the lady, pressing his arm; 'I knew it. Mr. Atterbury of St. Bride's, who was called to him, told me so. And I thanked God, too, and in my prayers ever since remembered it.'—'You had spared me many a bitter night had you told me sooner,' Mr. Esmond said.—'I know it, I know it,' she answered, in a tone of such sweet humility as made Esmond regret that he should ever have dared to reproach her. 'I know how wicked my heart has been; and I have suffered, too, my dear. I confessed to Mr. Atterbury——I must not tell you any more. He——I said I would not write to you, or go to you; and it was better even that, having parted, we should part. But I knew you would come back—I own that: that is no one's fault. And to-day, Henry, in the anthem, when they sang it,—"When the Lord turned the captivity of Zion we were like them that dream," I thought, yes like them that dream,—them that dream. And then it went, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy;" and "he that goeth forth and weepeth shall doubtless come home again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him;" I looked up from the book, and saw you. I was not surprised when I saw you. I knew you would come, my dear, and saw the gold sunshine round your head.' She smiled an almost wild smile as she looked up at him. The moon was up by this time, glittering keen in the frosty sky. He could see for the first time now clearly her sweet careworn face."

Here is the very highest kind of pathos,—the true lyrical cry,—though without the sonorous rhythm which gives so artificial an effect to Dickens's pathos. The truth is, that Dickens's poetry, like his humour, is due to fancy working on the suggestion of external circumstances. He feels the melancholy of a sweet child's death or a neglected boy's early fate, and immediately his fancy sets to work to accumulate round such a theme all the thoughts which conventional associations suggest. But he had little real dramatic insight, no command of those strange rushes of human feeling which defy the presentiment of the world, and therefore the secret of true poetic pathos, which depends on holding the key to these strange ebbs and flows of human feeling, was denied him. Even the passage in which Dickens comes nearest to such lyrical feeling,—the description of little Paul Dombey's death,—is disfigured by the exalté tone peculiar to this formal and, as it were, bespoken grief,—the grief which is expressed on the stage by what are called "tears in the voice."

But in so wonderful and original a humorist as Dickens, one certainly would have expected something of the playful vein in which not only Thackeray, but Hood even more especially, is so great. Yet in point of fact, Dickens has no playful mood, either in prose or verse. He is delightfully, charmingly, inimitably ridiculous; and he is often excessively jovial; but he is never playful. The nearest thing to playfulness, perhaps, is contained in the squib on Southey for his political fickleness, which Mr. Percy Fitzgerald thus records:—

"Mrs. S. C. Hall, as is well known, possesses a very remarkable album, filled with contributions, extempore and otherwise, of the most famous persons of the time. On one page Southey had written, in allusion to the autographs of Joseph Buonaparte and Daniel O'Connell, which were inscribed on the next leaf:—

Birds of a feather flock together,
But *vide* the opposite page;
And thence you may gather I'm not of a feather
With some of the birds in this cage.'

Later, when Dickens furnished his little contribution, he wrote, in allusion to Southey's change of opinion:—

'Now, if I don't make
The completest mistake
That ever put man in a rage,
This bird of two weathers
Has moulted his feathers,
And left them in some other cage.'"

But that is not playfulness; it is sarcasm. In a playful humour you cannot be sarcastic, and you cannot be mirthful. You may be either glad or sad, but you cannot be savage, or exultant, or miserable. It is a mood in which you are inclined to make innocent experiments to bring out the paradoxes of your own, or some one else's, nature, a mood of half-lights, in which you hardly know whether you are most amused by the play of feeling, or most inclined to indulge your sympathy with it. Dickens has no such mood of half-lights. He either piles up the ludicrous till you scream with laughter, or the agonies till you resent them as unnatural, or else he is as jovial as men who have well drunk. Such a mood as Thackeray gives us in making his gold pen describe the things it had written for him for three years back, is unknown to Dickens—

"I've helped him to pen many a line for bread,
To joke with sorrow aching in his head,
And make your laughter when his own heart bled.
I've spoke with men of all degree and sort—
Peers of the land and ladies of the Court;
Oh! but I have chronicled a deal of sport!
Feasts that were ate a thousand days ago,
Biddings to wine that long hath ceased to flow,
Gay meetings with good fellows long laid low;
Summons to bridal, banquet, burial, ball,
Tradesman's polite reminder, of his small
Account due Christmas last,—I've answered all.
Poor Diddler's tenth petition for a half-
Guinea; Miss Bunyan's for an autograph;
So I refuse, accept, lament, or laugh,
Condole, congratulate, invite, praise, scoff,
Day after day still dipping in my trough,
And scribbling pages after pages off."

On the whole, we think Dickens's verse best, when he intends to be neither pathetic nor amusing, but to point a moral with some sharpness. He might have written verses of the didactic-epigrammatic kind with much success. The prologue to Mr. Westland Marston's "Patrician's Daughter" is dignified and vigorous, and the following "parable in verse" is keen, if not quite fair in its drift:—

"They have a superstition in the East
That 'Allah,' written on a piece of paper,
Is better unction than can come of priest,
Of rolling incense, and of lighted taper;
Holding that any scrap which bears the name
In any characters its front impressed on,
Shall help the finder through the purging flame,
And give his toasted feet a place to rest on.
Accordingly they make a mighty fuss
With every wretched tract and fierce oration,
And hoard the leaves—for they are not like us,
A highly civilised and thinking nation;
And always stooping in the miry ways
To look for matter of this earthly leaven,
They seldom, in their dust-exploring days,
Have any leisure to look up to Heaven.
So have I known a country on the earth
Where darkness sat upon the living waters,
And brutal ignorance, and toil, and dearth
Were the hard portion of its sons and daughters:
And yet, where they who should have oped the door
Of charity and light, for all men's finding,
Squabbled for words upon the alter-floor,
And rent The Book, in struggles for the binding.
The gentlest man among those pious Turks
God's living image ruthlessly defaces;
Their best High Churchman, with no faith in works,
Bowstrings the virtues in the market-places.
The Christian Pariah, whom both sects curse
(They curse all other men and curse each other),
Walks through the world, not very much the worse,
Does all the good he can, and loves his brother."

That is, we think, the nearest thing to success Dickens ever achieved with verse. He had not the finely modulated mind needful for a lyric poet; nor the knowledge of the heart needful for a dramatic poet, and in satire he was apt to be vulgar,—as for instance, in the dreadfully vulgar invective against the British Lion which Mr. Fitzgerald quotes. But he had a strong didactic impulse, and keen wit to give it edge and incisiveness.

THE ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS.—These performers will appear once more in Calcutta, when Mr. Kellar will produce the great pillory trick. This consists in having his head and hands fixed in a wooden pillory, which is locked and sealed, and from which Mr. Kellar extricates himself as easily as from the ropes. The trick has never been performed in Calcutta before, and must be seen to be beleaved.

TO PERSONS "UP IN A BALLOON."—The *Albany* (New York) *Argus*, noticing the progress of the official survey of that State during the season recently closed, says that 175 miles of county boundaries have been marked by stone monuments fixed in the ground, each with its number on the top, and that any person dropped from the clouds, if possessed of certain *data*, can ascertain, by an inspection of the marks, his latitude and longitude within two inches. But, of course, he must take care of his book of numbers.

M. FRANCOIS COPPEE has just published a poem, entitled "La Tete de la Sultane," founded on a well-known story told by Gibbon, among others. The story is that of a Sultan whose troops grew mutinous because they believed that, enslaved by the love of a beautiful Sultana, he was neglecting his empire and the arts of war, and who, to prove his superiority to mere love for the woman, had her head cut off, and flung it among the troops. M. Coppee tells the story poetically and picturesquely of course, but with the regulation French strength of contrast between the voluptuous beauty and softness of one scene and the furious soldiers and blood-dripping head of the other.

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Liebfraumilch	" 22	"
Do.	" 25	per case of 2 doz Pts.
Steinwein	" 22	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	" 24	"
Rudesheimer	" 26	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"

BEER:—

Norweigan Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs. 6,	

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac	" 22	"
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co's Cognac * Star	" 22	"
Do. do. ** Stars	" 25	"
Do. do *** Stars	" 29	"
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	" 30	"

CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugène Clicquo's Reims	Rs. 40	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	" 45	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	" 35	"
Carte Blanche, ditto	" 40	" "
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	" 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	" 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.

ASPARAGUS:—

Best German	Rs. 25	per doz large Tins.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be held at the Municipal Offices at 5 p. m. on TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, for the purpose of considering the Annual Report and Accounts for the past year.

RIENZI WALTON,
Honorary Secretary, B. C. S. B. Committee.

Bombay, 23rd January 1878.

RAGOO SHAMJEE SON & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay and out stations that they have just received, per Overland, Ladies' Bonnets, Ladies' Trimmed Hats, White and Black; Silk Hose, Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed; Colored Feloslle, Floss Silk, Berlin Wool, Andolution and Shetland; Darning Wool, Scotch Fingering and Fleece Wool, Flowers, Ribbons, Gauze Veils, Real Valencian Laces, Masonic Clothing and Jewels, and a variety of other articles

RAGOO SHAMJEE SON & Co.,
No. 2, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Society's premises, Apollo Street, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January 1878, at 4-30 p m., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting held on Saturday, 12th January 1878.

By Order of the Directors,
A. D. SMEATON,
Managing Director.

21st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, and of the PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

THE CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNIES or PLEADERS, if any, to THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED, LAHORE, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys or Pleaders to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant of Lahore at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved

The 1st day of May 1878 at one o'clock p.m. at Lahore is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BALL.

COMMITTEE:—President, Col. Sexto Members, Major Maxwell, Captain Baker, Hore, McHinch Weir and Forbes; Lieutenants Wyer and Freeborn; Color Serjeants Medley Buckland, Hoare, Pearson, and Ross; Serjeants Lindley and W. Gordon.

THE BALL will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY 8th February 1878. Only Volunteers (including honorary members) will be permitted to subscribe but gentlemen who are not members of the Corps will be admitted as guests of subscribers. Volunteers to appear in FULL DRESS UNIFORM. Tickets Rs 10, which will admit subscriber and two Ladies. For every gentleman guest Rs. 10, and for every extra Lady Rs. 5.

T. J DUNNE, Lieut & Adjt., } Honorary
W. M TENNENT Captain. } Secretaries.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th day January 1878, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To pass and confirm the audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1877, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1877-1878, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order,
શા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, January 16, 1878.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th instant to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.

Apply
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in a cool and healthy situation at Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Railway Station, with Compound and Garden. It has a Drawing-room, two Bed, one Dining, one Dressing, and two Bath-rooms suitable for a European gentleman and family. The rooms have been lately repaired and nicely painted. Rent Rs 30, including all the Taxes and Malee's pay. For particulars apply to MUNCHARJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALA, No. 29, Matoonga.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,

THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guaranted of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. beg to inform their Customers, that they have REMOVED their FORT SHOP to their ESTABLISHMENT at Girgaum, Breach Candy Road, No. 236, where all Letters, &c. should be addressed.

SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA AND GOVERNMENT POLICY, as Exemplified by the History of the Bombay Harbour Foreshore, with replies to "K."
BY "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,

PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST, & VIOLINCELLIST,
Will give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium and Violin; undertakes Repairs and Tuning of Pianos and Harmoniums.

MR. LOPEZ begs to inform his constituents and the public that he will carry on the above permanently in Bombay with the greatest attention and on suitable terms.

Address: NABOB'S HOUSE, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

TERMS—MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to
D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid

WM. WATSON & Co.,

ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED free of Commission. REMITTANCES effected at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest.
AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.
PARCELS SENT TO ENGLAND, &c.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under Act X. of 1876.

CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day, at the option of the Bondholders.

Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.

As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows:—

£10 per cent. on Application
£15 " " " Allotment

and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878.

The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital

Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.

The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

Issue of the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000 Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
(*To be retained by Bankers.*)

TO THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank the sum of Rupees , being £10 per cent on an application for Debenture Bonds of £50 each, bearing interest at £8 per centum per annum, I request you to allot me that amount and I engage to accept the same or any lesser amount you may allot me upon the terms of your prospectus of the day of and to pay the instalments to become due thereon in manner in such prospectus mentioned.

Name in full.
Address.
Description.
Date.

No— RECEIPT.
(*To be retained by the applicant.*)
1878.

Received of the sum of Rupees, being the deposit of £10 per cent on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited.

Rs.—

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

LONDON, BORDEAUX,
BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA,
THE ADMIRALTY,
SEVERAL OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA S.S. LINES,
THE B. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.
And many Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

The BOMBAY.
The REFORM.
The WINDHAM.
The ATHENÆUM.
The WESTERN INDIA.
The BENGAL.
The BENGAL UNITED SERVICE.
The SIMLA UNITED SERVICE.
The LUCKNOW UNITED SERVICE.
The FUTEHGARH.
The NYNEE TAL.
The HIMALAYA.
The SIRHIND.
The CAWNPORE.
The ARAKAN.
The TIRHOOT PLANTERS.
The DIBOUGARH.
The TUTICORIN.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.'s Cognac.
Messrs. Em Dubois & Co.'s Cognac.
Messrs. Bauvin & Co.'s Cognac.
The Apollinaris Co.'s Natural Mineral Waters.
Messrs. Wachter & Co.'s Plume Champagne.
Messrs. Read Bros'. Bass's Champagne Ale.
Messrs. Leal Bros. and Co. of Madeira.
The Belthal Natural Mineral Water.
Henkes' Aromatic Schnapps.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W. C., AND 3 NEW LONDON STREET, HART STREET, MARK LANE, E. C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)
An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE.
3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value.

Note.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

To prevent delay, Constituents when ordering are requested, in the event of any particular Brand not being in stock, to state whether the nearest quality may be substituted.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street; Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni;
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

BORDEAUX—Red.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quart or 2 dozen Pints. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	" RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	" PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	" LA ROSE	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	ST. JULIEN		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast		12 0	14 0
11 0	13 0	PAUILLAC do. do.		11 8	13 8

BORDEAUX—White.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 0	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 0	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, or MACON, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 4	39 4	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	41 0

BURGUNDY—White.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine White	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 0
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
47 0	50 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES'" BRAND	50 0	53 0
29 12	...	Ditto ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45 0
37 12	41 12	GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	39 8	43 8
30 8	32 10	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	32 0	34 0
22 12	24 8	CARTE ROUGE	23 8	25 8
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SHERRY.

We call special attention to these selected Wines for India.

Qts.			Qts.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare, and 10 years' old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, medium dry	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior, two voyages	black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, excellent Wine	red seal	32 8

PORT.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALID'S, gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE, St. MARTIN'S MALAGA	23 8	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
40 3	42 9	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	42 0	44 8
30 11	33 1	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	32 0	34 8
28 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine, recommended	30 0	...
40 3	42 9	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	42 0	44 8
30 11	33 1	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	32 0	34 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine, recommended	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
46 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	" MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	30 0	32 0
24 0	26 0	" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	" LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER, most agreeable	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	31 0	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Cash			Credit
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	25 8
13 4	" in Flasks		13 12
8 0	" Half Flasks		8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavor	**	27 8
14 4	" in Flasks		14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	" in Flasks		16 0
32 12	Black Capsule, old, pale	****	34 0
17 4	" in Flasks		18 0
42 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare 20 years old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
24 12	" extra quality		25 8
19 8	" fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 0
22 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		23 0
24 12	" Scotch, fine, old, pure, extra quality		25 8
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
17 8	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 0

LIQUEURS.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW "	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	...	28 0

COGNAC IN JARS.

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.		Per Gal. without Jar. Rs. A.
13 12	COGNAC, * * * *	14 4
11 14	" * * *	12 4
10 0	" * *	10 4
9 8	" *	9 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of Sherries and Cognacs in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar 1 Gallon	Rs. 2 0	Each.
Do. do. 2 "	" 3 0	"
Do. do. 4 "	" 4 0	"

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13¼ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13¼ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds Rs. A.
42 4	123 0	238 12	468 8	Vino Puro	44 0	134 0	260 0	510 0
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40 0	122 0	234 0	460 0
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37 0	112 0	217 0	420 0
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36 0	102 0	195 0	380 0
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	33 0	86 0	163 0	320 0

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps Rs. 1½, Plated Taps Rs. 4, extra.

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
254 4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242 0
181 4	ST. ESTEPHE	195 0
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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings 10 lbs. 45 in.
10 cases white ground prints.
10 cases red ground prints.
5 cases dyed drills.
10 cases coloured sarees.
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On account of the concerned—
1 case 7 English tin bathing tubs of various sizes and shapes.
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12 " water jugs Nos. 1 to 4.
1 cask 21 dozen sets shoe brushes.
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250 cases kerosine oil.

By order of Ebrahim Hajee Haroon and on account and at the risk of Fuckeer Mahomed Tyeb.
32 pieces flannel.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, 1 and 6 light Hanging Argand Lustres, 6 light Chandeliers Pier Glasses, Carpets, &c., at Foras Cross Road next to the Napier Foundry.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the bungalow next to the Napier Foundry, at Foras Cross Road, leading to the Grant Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture consisting of cut glass-ware, handsome porcelain ware, plated cruet frame, spoons and forks, cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as drawing-room, dining-room, pier, side washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches drawing-room, easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard chiffonier, teapoys, double and single camp cots, green painted iron and silver plated bedsteads, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, single and 6 light hanging lamps 6 light chandliers, globe lamps, pictures, flower vases, 8 day English clock, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c.

On view from to-morrow.

Immediately after the furniture, the bungalow will be put up for sale, of which the particulars are as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate on the Foras Cross Road leading to the Grant Road and adjoining the Napier Foundry, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 3,332 and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Eduljee Shapoorjee on the west by the property of Ebram Hajee Dada, on the north by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and on the south by the Cross Foras Road.

For further particulars or conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LAW AND OTHER BOOKS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p m, the undermentioned new law books belonging to the estate of the late ANDREW LYON, Esq., C.S.

111 Copies Lyon's Annual Digest Vol. I.
18 " Lyon's Law of India.
6 " Lyon's guide to the law of India.

Also a few law books, the property of a solicitor.

Also a number of miscellaneous books in general literature, the property of another gentleman.

A list of these may be seen at the office of the undersigned, and the books are now on view.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.

AUCTION SALE of valuable land at Bhillar near Panchgunny.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co have received instructions from the Administrator General to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Bombay on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable land belonging to the estate of the late Mr John Chesson.

A large piece of land situate at Bhillar near Punchgunny, Zilla Sattara, with a large number of coffee and other trees planted thereon, and with numerous springs in the centre and a cutcha built bungalow with outhouses. The whole contains by admeasurement 194 acres and 38 goontas, or thereabouts, and is assessed under survey Nos 26, 27, 28 29, 33, 34 36, 38, 39, and 31, and is walled across to separate it from the villagers land. The annual assessment payable to Government is Rs. 46-12, and to local fund Rs. 2-14-10

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE Landed Property in Marine Street, Fort, opposite the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd February at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable property of a gentleman.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement, 965 square yards or thereabouts, together with the extensive building, godowns standing thereon, situate on the west side of Marine Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No 20, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 20, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the property formerly belonging to the late Cowasji Manockji Ashburner, and now to Cursetji Cowasjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of Nusserwanjee Aspundiarji Pochkhanawalla, on the east by the said Marine Street, and on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cowasji Manockji Ashburner and now to Burjorji Rustomji Bottlewalla, and which said premises is now in the occupation of Mr. Latham, Barrister, Mr. Kirkpatrick Barrister, Mr Framjee Ardaseer Dawur and others.

The stable with its ground forming the southern part of the property is sold to the said Nusserwanjee Aspundiarji Pochkhanawalla, and consequently it is not included in the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

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Bombay, 28th January 1878.

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NOTICE.

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